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WEATHER - PARIS: Saturday, scattered showers. Sunday, 12-17 (54-63). Sunday, variable. LONDON: Saturday, scattered showers. Sunday, 10-14 (50-57). Sunday, variable. CHICAGO: Saturday, 10-14 (50-57). Sunday, variable. NEW YORK: Saturday, 10-14 (50-57). Sunday, variable.

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## Carter Is Said To Liberalize Refugee Entry

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—President Carter has approved the elements of a new refugee policy that will permit, for an interim period, the admission of all Vietnamese "boat people" refused asylum elsewhere and of those Indochinese in refugee camps who have close family and political ties to the United States.

Administration officials said yesterday that, pending approval of new long-term refugee legislation, the liberalized interim procedures probably mean that about 25,000 additional Indochinese will be allowed to enter the United States in the next year.

According to officials and congressional sources, Mr. Carter, in effect, ended a months-long debate within his administration by approving a set of policy guidelines on Monday night before leaving on his overseas trip.

The principles approved by Mr. Carter, aides said, still have to be put into official directives, but they include the following:

• Priority will be given to seeking long-term legislation that would increase from 17,400 to about 40,000 the number of refugees admitted on a yearly worldwide basis. But provisions would be retained for permitting additional refugees in case of new emergencies. No legislation is expected before next year.

• Until there is new legislation, the current law's emergency "parole authority" would be used to admit, without limit, all Vietnamese boat refugees unable to find homes elsewhere. Currently there are about 5,600 such refugees stranded throughout Asia, mostly in Malaysia and about 1,500 more Vietnamese are fleeing in small boats.

• The United States expects to have to take about two-thirds of the current and future "boat people."

• The "parole authority" also would be used in the interim period to admit without limit those Indochinese refugees who escaped by land into Thailand and who have special family or political ties to the United States. There are now nearly 100,000 such refugees, mostly from Laos, in those overcrowded camps, and about 3,000 more are arriving each month. It is estimated that about 1,000 a month of these new refugees will be eligible for entry into the United States as well as several thousand of the total already in camps.

• The "parole authority" also would continue to be applied in this period for the admission to this country of Eastern European refugees, mostly Soviet Jews, who have been in transit camps in Italy after declining to go to Israel or elsewhere.

**Latin American Refugees**

In a related matter, Attorney General Griffin Bell informed key congressional committees on Monday that he was using his "parole authority" to admit 500 Latin American political refugees, mostly from Argentina and Chile.

White House aides in the last few days have begun briefing key members of Congress and their aides and other government agencies on the President's decisions. A formal presidential directive, signed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the White House adviser on national security affairs, is expected to be circulated in the next few weeks, when a formal policy statement may be made, officials said.

Mr. Carter's actions, according to aides, apparently resolved a major difference between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mr. Bell over how to handle the refugee situation in the interim period pending new legislation.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Bell agreed on the need for new legislation but differed over whether the attorney general should continue to use his emergency "parole authority" granted by the 1952 immigration law to admit large and predictable numbers of Indochinese refugees.

Since the fall of Saigon in 1975, the United States has admitted 172,000 Vietnamese, Laotians and Cambodians, of which 22,000 were admitted by the Carter administration. This was done in different increments, each time requiring the attorney general to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



President Carter at a Rio nightclub, with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at his right.

## 1st President to Visit Black Africa

## Carter, Entourage in Nigeria

LAGOS, Nigeria, March 31 (UPI)—President Carter arrived in this petroleum-rich and politically influential west African nation today on the first state visit to a black African country ever made by a U.S. president.

Mr. Carter, arriving from Brazil on the third leg of his four-nation tour, was met at the capital's Murtala Muhammed Airport by Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, who has headed Nigeria's military regime since February, 1976.

Because of the late arrival, a ceremonial welcome was put off until tomorrow morning at Gen. Obasanjo's official residence known as Dodan Barracks. Mr. Carter is staying at Nigeria's State House, a British colonial mansion which has been vacant since civilian rule ended in 1966.

In Brazil, Mr. Carter apparently failed to heal a deep rift with that country over human rights. He held a controversial meeting with civilian leaders and rode to the airport with a leading civil rights advocate, Dom Paulo Cardinal Evaristo Arns.

Gen. Obasanjo and Mr. Carter have scheduled two rounds of formal talks, which are expected to focus on political developments in Rhodesia, in South-West Africa (Namibia), which is also moving toward majority rule, and economic relations between the two countries.

Nigeria is the second largest source of foreign oil for the United States after Saudi Arabia and has a \$5-billion trade surplus with the United States.

**Vance and Brzezinski**

Mr. Carter is being accompanied by his wife, Rosalynn, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, and arrived in Lagos Wednesday.

Mr. Young, who toured Tanzania and Zambia before arriving here, said today that the Nigerians have invited officials from the so-called front-line states in confrontation with Rhodesia to brief them on the latest round of developments and that they will also meet with Mr. Vance on Sunday.

He said that the two leaders of the Rhodesian guerrilla group known as the Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, have been invited to take part and that Mr. Nkomo has arrived.

The other officials include Salim Salim, the Tanzanian ambassador to the U.N.; Sir Mwaile, foreign minister of Zambia; and Archie Mgwane, the foreign minister of Botswana.

**'Illegal' Accord**

The United States has denounced as "illegal" an agreement between Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and three internally based black leaders for a transition to majority rule by the end of the year, but which excludes the Patriotic Front from participation.

Mr. Young said that the United States is trying in concert with the front-line states to arrange a mechanism for bringing all parties in the Rhodesia dispute together to arrange a cease-fire and free elections.

Part of the significance of Mr. Carter's visit to Nigeria, Young said, is that the President, Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski have been preoccupied with the Panama Canal treaties and the Middle East and will now focus on African problems for three days.

Regardless of what they do talk about it will help focus American policy on what we do in Africa," he said.

## Trade Deficit Record in U.S.

The U.S. trade deficit was a record \$4.52 billion in February, the Commerce Department reported yesterday. It was the 21st consecutive monthly deficit, which was increased by purchases of imported oil, steel, television sets and manufactured goods.

The Carter administration reminded the nation's trading partners that there has been a transition to majority rule by the end of the year, but which excludes the Patriotic Front from participation.

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## In Expected Move Barre Quits, Is Renamed As Head of New Cabinet

PARIS, March 31 (UPI)—Raymond Barre was reappointed as Premier today shortly after he submitted his resignation to the Elysee Palace.

The announcement by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was considered a mere formality.

**20 Arrested in Spain For Insulting Official**

MADRID, March 31 (AP)—Twenty persons were reported arrested yesterday, including members of the ultra rightist party "Fuerza Nueva" (New Force), for insulting Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa as he attended a wedding.

News accounts said that Mr. Martin Villa, who is in charge of Spain's law and order, was repeatedly insulted by a group of persons who gathered outside the church and that one of them attempted to attack him.

On Tuesday, he met with Socialist Francisco Mitterrand, leader of the opposition. His last big meeting was an hour-long session yesterday with George Marchais, head of the Communist party.

The meetings with opposition leaders were the first of their kind in the 20 years of the French Fifth Republic. Although they appear to have achieved little, the fact that they happened was historic.

Mr. Marchais said on emerging from his meeting with the President that it was held in accordance with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's own notion of his presidential job, a notion that Mr. Marchais said he disagreed with. He said he agreed to talk to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "in order to plead the cause of the workers."

He said he pushed such leftist election platform planks as shorter working hours, earlier retirement and a higher minimum wage.

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## Papua Seeks New Ties

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea, March 31 (AP)—China and the Soviet Union have been asked to establish embassies in Papua New Guinea, Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Ebia Olewale said.



Prime Minister Barre leaves Elysee Palace after submitting the resignation of his government to President Giscard d'Estaing.

## Botswana Refuses to Aid Guerrillas

## Abducted Pupils Go Home to Rhodesia

PLUMTREE, Rhodesia, March 31 (UPI)—Most of the more than 400 black mission school pupils abducted to Botswana by black insurgents returned to Rhodesia today, hungry and happy to be home.

Their return was aided by the government of Botswana, which told the guerrillas that it wanted to part in the abductions.

The youngsters were kidnapped Wednesday night from their school by guerrillas who said they were acting on behalf of the Patriotic Front. The front is supported by Mozambique, Zambia, Angola, Tanzania and Botswana.

The children began crossing the Botswana-Rhodesia border bridge yesterday. The exact number who returned was not known. But Botswana's head of security, David Mophuthing, said that all but 48 of the 432 persons seized at the southwest Rhodesian mission school to return home.

In Rhodesia, a spokesman for the British Methodist Church, which operates the mission, said that 420 pupils, between the ages of 13 and 20, and 12 staff members, including the headmaster Luke Khumalo, were abducted.

**Taken to Police Camp**

On their return, the youngsters were taken to a police camp at this border town where they were given sandwiches and soft drinks. They said that they had not eaten since their abduction.

One 15-year-old boy, expressing sentiments of his classmates, said, "The guerrillas said they were taking us for training. We didn't like the way we were taken. We should decide if we want training."

The youngsters said that among those who chose to stay in Botswana were two teachers.

A Rhodesian military spokesman said the group was believed to have been held in the village of Ramabagane, 20 miles from the mission.

Mission officials said that about 12 men slipped into the school after cutting telephone lines and moved swiftly through the complex, rounding up sleeping pupils.

The officials reported that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## After Sadat Talks Weizman Returns, Is 'Not Pessimistic'

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, March 31 (UPI)—Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman returned from Cairo today and immediately reported to Prime Minister Menachem Begin on his talks with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

A news blackout was imposed by Israeli officials on the results, if any, of the talks between Mr. Weizman and Mr. Sadat which began yesterday and ended with a second meeting today.

Asked about the talks after a 40-minute briefing with Mr. Begin, Mr. Weizman said only: "I have never been pessimistic in my life and I am not pessimistic now."

The defense minister is expected to report on his visit with the Egyptian President at the regular meeting of the Israeli Cabinet on Sunday. No details are expected before then because of the onset of the Jewish Sabbath. Mr. Weizman went to Cairo with the aim of renewing direct Israeli-Egyptian contacts by having the political and military committee talks resumed.

The two committees composed of Israeli and Egyptian officials had met earlier this year when Mr. Sadat abruptly canceled the more important of the two—the political committee negotiations.

**Egyptian Agreement**

The Weizman mission was decided upon at last Sunday's meeting of the Israeli Cabinet if the Egyptians were agreeable to it. They were, to the surprise of U.S. officials here and in the United States who felt that Mr. Sadat would wait longer to assess the impact of the stalemate talks between Mr. Begin and President Carter in Washington last week.

Mr. Sadat has said that the resumption of the committee talks was conditional on both sides agreeing to a joint declaration of principles for a comprehensive Middle East peace. Neither Mr. Begin nor Mr. Sadat were able to come to such an agreement when they met in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia, Dec. 25 and 26.

Since that time, numerous efforts—most notably a long round-table conference on Page 2, Col. 61—

## Truce Holding Refugees Returning To Lebanon Camps

BEIRUT, March 31 (AP)—UN Peace-enforcing officers continued negotiations with Palestinian guerrilla field commanders today to consolidate a wobbly cease-fire with invading Israeli forces in south Lebanon, both sides reported.

Fleeing refugees began returning en masse to guerrilla and Israeli-held regions. Authorities here reported Israel has clamped a dusk-to-dawn curfew throughout the 1,300-square-kilometer area it conquered in the south.

Radical and mainstream guerrillas were sharply split over the cease-fire issue. Marxist leader George Habash vowed in a public speech his Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the most leftist guerrilla group, would never recognize anything called a cease-fire.

Mr. Habash said his radical guerrillas "cannot possibly" accept a cease-fire. He claimed Christian rightists and their Israeli allies would use it to "regroup, curb and then crush the Palestinian revolution."

"Therefore, we tell UNIFIL [United Nations Truce Force in Lebanon] that the Palestinian revolution cannot possibly recognize anything called a cease-fire."

His warning came 48 hours after Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and leader of the six major guerrilla groups, ordered the estimated 11,000 guerrillas in the south to stop shooting.

Radicals, who make up 20 percent of the guerrilla striking force, said they were lobbying about 200 mortars a day into Israeli positions in the Akrotir region, ignoring Mr. Arafat's orders.

A few Swedish peace-keeping units had set up positions in the 100-square-kilometer Akrotir region at the foothills of Mount Hermon in southeast Lebanon.

There were no Swedish peacekeepers in the area.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Cultural Affairs Section USIA Gets New Initials, New Functions

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—At midnight tonight, a set of initials which have inspired respect, jibes and occasional riots around the world—USIA—will be replaced by ICA—the International Communication Agency.

ICA will include everything that was in the 25-year-old United States Information Agency, plus a cultural-affairs section moved over from the State Department.

It will include USIA libraries that have been burned and stolen at times of international tension, the Voice of America, and the other bureaus which perform a task known as public diplomacy.

The change finally puts into effect a 1973 recommendation by a panel headed by Dr. Frank Stanton, former chairman of the CBS. The panel said that the old system "was at variance with logic" because it split up two functions—cultural programs and overseas information programs—that should have been put together.

Mr. Reinhardt, formerly an ambassador to Nigeria, does not fear the word propaganda, if it is used in the sense of propagating information. "Our goal," he said, "will be to achieve understanding."

One of the most delicate problems is the handling of the Voice of America, largest part of the new agency both in terms of money and manpower.

Mr. Reinhardt vowed the VOA reporters [15 of whom are stationed overseas] will receive no official guidance when covering news story, nor will the regular newscasts from Washington be influenced by official U.S. policy.

However, he added, commentaries broadcast by the VOA and professing to represent the official views of the U.S. government will follow guidance handed down by the State Department, as is now the case.

Mr. Reinhardt said, "We don't know what the newscaster is going to say until he says it. We do tell our commentators what to say, and the commentaries are identified, just as editorials are identified over American commercial radio stations."

Despite the similarity with the Central Intelligence Agency's initials, "There will be nothing covert about the ICA."

## Conspiracy Charged U.S. Indicts Ex-Legislator In S. Korea Bribery Case

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—A federal grand jury investigating the South Korean influence-buying scandal on Capitol Hill yesterday indicted former Rep. Otto Passman on charges of conspiracy, bribery and accepting an illegal gratuity.

The seven-count indictment charged that Rep. Passman, D-La., demanded money from South Korean rice-dealer Tongsun Park and that he pressured the South Korean government to purchase U.S. rice.

The indictment charged that Rep. Passman, 77, "did wilfully and knowingly combine, conspire, confederate and agree with Tongsun Park ... to defraud the United States of America."

Mr. Park, who returned from South Korea under a grant of immunity in return for his testimony, was named as an unindicted co-conspirator in the grand jury charge.

Rep. Passman, who once held veto power over all foreign aid as a House subcommittee chairman, was defeated in a primary re-election bid in 1976. He has consistently denied any illegal or improper conduct in the Korean influence-buying scandal.

The indictment alleged that he conspired to accept \$213,000 from Mr. Park and obtained \$98,000.

The indictment charged that Rep. Passman used "his good offices" to pressure officials of the Korean government's Office of Supply, the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, and other officials to keep Mr. Park as the agent in sales of U.S. rice to South Korea.

It said that, as chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, Rep. Passman not only pressured Korean officials to buy the rice handled by Mr. Park but also pushed to have money from the Food for Peace program allocated to South Korea specifically for purchase of rice.

Mr. Park received a pardon from the period of the conspiracy.

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Students in Nantes protest against the "black tide" caused by the oil spill off the coast of Brittany by the tanker Amoco Cadiz. They are carrying wooden crosses with bodies of birds that were killed by the spill. Story on page 3.



## 1st Flare-up Since Somali Pullout

# ew Ogaden Fighting Reported

AIROBI, March 31 (UPI)—Somalia said today that Ethiopian warplanes bombed the northern part of its territory. And Addis Ababa hinted that it eventually could invade Somalia with ground forces if a guerrilla war in the Ogaden continued.

Diplomatic sources said that the statements from both capitals underscored that the situation on the Horn of Africa had taken an ominous new turn.

In a communique broadcast by Mogadishu radio, Somalia said that two Ethiopian MiG-21 warplanes attacked the village of Kallabay in northern Somalia but it gave no further details.

It was the first time for many weeks that the Somalis had claimed Ethiopian aerial attacks against its territory and also the first time since regular Somali forces withdrew from the Ogaden earlier this month to end the con-

ventional war. Ethiopia has consistently denied that its warplanes ever bombed Somali territory.

### Insurgents Drive On

Meanwhile, Somali insurgents said that they are expanding a guerrilla war against Ethiopia and its Communist allies throughout the Ogaden region.

The Ethiopian government, in turn, has hinted at retaliation. In a statement last night it said: "The Somali leadership has continued its policy of invasion and expansionism and has declared a genocidal war. The Ethiopian people will no longer accept this. Although Ethiopia does not want war, in accordance with international law it will be compelled to safeguard its rights in the face of further attacks."

### No Invasion Wish

It reiterated that Ethiopia had no wish to invade Somalia and warned of a possible civil war or change of government in Somalia over the confusion and economic crisis of the Ogaden conflict.

The Western Somali Liberation Front said yesterday in a communique that its guerrillas wiped out a 13-truck convoy on Wednesday, killing 170 Ethiopian troops and nine Cuban soldiers near the town of Daghabur.

Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre and his government made it clear that they have no control over the front, even though all indications were that they would continue to actively support the guerrillas.

## Official of ITT Pleads Innocent In Perjury Case

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—Robert Berrellez, a Latin American ITT official in the early 1970s, has pleaded not guilty to charges that he committed perjury in Senate testimony by covering up the company's role in covert CIA activities in Chile.

Mr. Berrellez, now director of public relations for ITT's southwest region, appeared before U.S. District Judge Joseph Waddy on Wednesday and pleaded not guilty to three perjury counts and three felony counts filed against him by the Justice Department on March 20.

Mr. Berrellez and ITT Senior Vice-President Edward Gerrity Jr. were charged with trying to block the 1973 investigation by a Senate foreign relations subcommittee. Mr. Gerrity has yet to enter his plea.

The charges against Mr. Berrellez included one count of conspiracy to obstruct the proceedings of the subcommittee on multinational corporations, one count of obstructing the investigation and one count of making false statements in 1974 arbitration hearings involving an ITT dispute with the Overseas Private Investment Corp.

Mr. Berrellez and Mr. Gerrity denied that ITT had offered the CIA \$1 million to help block the election of the late Chilean President Salvador Allende, but it was disclosed in 1975 that the giant conglomerate had given at least \$350,000 to political foes.

## Little Ordered Back to N.C.

NEW YORK, March 31 (UPI)—The state appellate division has said that fugitive Joan Little must return to North Carolina to face prison escape charges, but gave her 10 days to appeal the decision.

In a 3-to-1 ruling, the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court in Brooklyn upheld a lower court ruling ordering Miss Little's extradition. The justices denied her petition for bail pending an appeal to the state Court of Appeals.

Miss Little, the black woman who was acquitted of killing a white jailer in 1975, fled a North Carolina prison for women in October while serving a sentence for breaking and entering. She was arrested in New York on Dec. 7. She has fought her return to North Carolina, saying that her life would be in danger there.

## U.S.-Turkish Relations

ANKARA, March 31 (AP) Turkey—Strong indications have emerged that long-strained Turkish-U.S. relations will improve, Premier Bulent Ecevit said today.



Otto Passman

## U.S. Indicts Ex-Official

(Continued From Page 1)

The indictment said began in January, 1972, and continued through 1975.

The indictment enumerated seven instances when Rep. Passman allegedly received the \$193,000 in payments from Park. The first payment, according to the indictment, was \$10,000 on March 28, 1972. The second payment was \$10,000, \$5,000, \$15,000, \$50,000, \$50,000, \$28,000 and \$50,000.

The indictment said that Rep. Passman persuaded Mr. Park to make him agent for "K" sales to South Korea in April, 1972, and that the congressman met with Korean Ambassador Kim Dong Jo and "insisted that the Korean government cooperate in reaching agreement" with the United States.

Rep. Passman did this, the indictment said, "so that a United States rice sale to Korea could be consummated."

In June, 1972, the indictment said, Rep. Passman urged Ambassador Kim that "Korea's stubbornness on the rice purchase is on the verge of bringing about my defeat for re-election to Congress."

## Suharto Shifts Cabinet; Aims At Development

JAKARTA, March 31 (UPI)—President Suharto has announced a new "development" Cabinet, retaining most technocrats in major ministerial posts while making some changes to insure continuity in the government's development efforts.

President Suharto said that the Cabinet would try "to achieve a more equitable distribution of development and the benefits of development" and the achievement of a reasonably high economic growth rate.

He said that the government also would seek to improve national stability, promote a "clean-up" of the government apparatus, maintain and improve the national unity, prepare for the 1982 general elections and maintain Indonesia's nonaligned foreign policy.

In the new Cabinet, Gen. Maraden Panggabean, former minister of security and defense and chief of the armed forces, becomes minister in charge of coordinating the planning and execution of domestic and foreign policies.

## Justice Dept. Urges Denial of Hearst Appeal

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Justice Department yesterday urged the Supreme Court to deny a hearing to Patty Hearst, the newspaper heiress convicted in a bank holdup with members of the Symbionese Liberation Army in 1974.

The department argued in a legal brief that Miss Hearst's rights were not violated at her trial on bank robbery charges. It said that Miss Hearst waived her privilege against self-incrimination when she testified in her own behalf.

Miss Hearst was sentenced to seven years in prison for her part in the holdup. She is free on a \$1 million bond and is living with her parents pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

# After a Decade of Deterioration Carter Has Strengthened U.S.-Nigeria Tie

By David Mervin

LAGOS, March 31 (UPI)—Nigeria's head of state, General Obasanjo, said today that President Carter had strengthened U.S.-Nigeria ties in the past decade.

Mr. Obasanjo said that the Carter administration had been reaching a "new high" in the relationship between the United States and Nigeria, a country of 80 million people.

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### U.S. Interests

American businessmen have been comparatively wary about investing in Nigeria, although U.S. interests here continue to grow. Their reluctance is based on several reasons: The government's policy of demanding 40 per cent to 60 per cent Nigerian control of all businesses; the possibility of instability when the

One reason that Nigeria's voice is particularly authoritative in black Africa is that it has the economic independence to maintain a truly nonaligned position in foreign affairs. Its cargo planes, for example, are American, its helicopters French, its training planes British and Czechoslovak, its fighter-bombers Russian. There are about 90 foreign embassies in Lagos, and Nigeria has

maintained relations with Moscow and Washington. Nigeria, according to diplomatic sources here, played an important role in persuading Washington not to get involved in the Ogaden war. On the other hand, Nigeria resisted Washington's urging that it criticize the Soviet and Cuban involvement in the Ethiopian side because, like many African nations, it believes Ethiopia was entitled to access help from anyone when its territory was invaded.

Most diplomats here, both American and Western, see the Carter visit as a significant cornerstone in the formation of a new U.S. policy toward Africa, particularly cause two years ago it would have been inconceivable for an American president even to consider visiting Nigeria.

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American businessmen have been comparatively wary about investing in Nigeria, although U.S. interests here continue to grow. Their reluctance is based on several reasons: The government's policy of demanding 40 per cent to 60 per cent Nigerian control of all businesses; the possibility of instability when the

One reason that Nigeria's voice is particularly authoritative in black Africa is that it has the economic independence to maintain a truly nonaligned position in foreign affairs. Its cargo planes, for example, are American, its helicopters French, its training planes British and Czechoslovak, its fighter-bombers Russian. There are about 90 foreign embassies in Lagos, and Nigeria has

maintained relations with Moscow and Washington. Nigeria, according to diplomatic sources here, played an important role in persuading Washington not to get involved in the Ogaden war. On the other hand, Nigeria resisted Washington's urging that it criticize the Soviet and Cuban involvement in the Ethiopian side because, like many African nations, it believes Ethiopia was entitled to access help from anyone when its territory was invaded.

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## SWAPO May Not Talk With 5 Western Envoys

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, March 31 (AP)—The South-West Africa People's Organization has indicated that it would not meet with representatives of five Western nations visiting the territory to discuss the latest proposals for Namibian independence.

Sources close to SWAPO said yesterday that the latest Western proposal was given to SWAPO's president, Sam Nujoma, in Zambia and therefore it was unnecessary to meet envoys from the

## Pupils Back In Rhodesia

(Continued From Page 1)

guerrillas said they were acting on behalf of Joshua Nkomo, co-leader with Robert Mugabe of the Patriotic Front. The group is pledged to fight the internal majority-rule agreement signed by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black moderate leaders.

Last year, in the same region, insurgents abducted 400 pupils from the Manama mission school. Distraught parents travelled to Botswana to fetch the children, but only 53 agreed to come back.

The Botswana security chief said that his country did not support the abductions, although it welcomed people seeking political asylum. He said that Botswana has taken in more than 6,000 refugees since March 15.

Western sources have said that Botswana's refugee camps are overcrowded and facing grave health hazards. According to reports from Botswana, up to 1,000 black Rhodesians each week are flown north to Zambia, where Mr. Nkomo's men have bases.

## Shootings Reported In Botswana

JOHANNESBURG, March 31 (AP)—Botswana paramilitary police shot and killed two white South Africans and a British student who were on a holiday in a game park, the Rand Daily Mail reported today.

The shootings occurred Wednesday near the border area of South Africa, Rhodesia and Botswana when Botswana police went to the Bushbuck lodge game farm to question British student Nick Love about a camouflage shirt and some .308 caliber ammunition, the report said.

Police arrested Mr. Love, the Bushbuck lodge game ranger, Billie De Beer, and the manager of a neighboring farm, Mike Arden, the newspaper said. Shortly later, a relative of Mr. De Beer said, the bodies of the three men were in the police station at Selebi-Pikwe, the report added. Botswana police declined to comment on the report.

## Guerrilla Shootout Reported

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 31 (AP)—Nationalist sources said yesterday that there was a shootout in the headquarters here of Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union. Unconfirmed reports said four persons were killed.

The sources said that some ZAPU members opened fire on others Monday at ZAPU headquarters here, known as Zimbabwe House. They said that guerrilla commander Alfred Mangena was wounded in the gunfight.

Another shootout occurred Dec. 19 at Zimbabwe House when guerrillas guarding the building drove off unidentified attackers. No casualties were reported in that incident.

## Kenya Receives Shipment of U.S. Warplanes

NAIROBI, March 31 (UPI)—Kenya received the first shipment of a squadron of F-5 strike aircraft today as part of the largest single military deal the United States has concluded with a black African nation.

The F-5s were flown to Nairobi aboard a C-5A Galaxy transport and delivered to the Kenyan Air Force in a private ceremony.

Diplomatic sources said that because of the continuing crisis in the Horn of Africa the United States had speeded up delivery of the squadron and that all 12 F-5s would be delivered by late spring.

The planes and spare parts are worth \$75 million.

Kenya, with the smallest armed forces in the area, ordered the fighters in a drive to build up its Air Force. Kenyan pilots have been training on the F-5s in the United States.

ANKARA, March 31 (AP) Turkey—Strong indications have emerged that long-strained Turkish-U.S. relations will improve, Premier Bulent Ecevit said today.

## At last, a trend that suits big men



## News Analysis

## Vance, Gromyko Meeting Proposed by Washington

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, March 31 (WP)—President Carter plans to send Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Europe in late April, as a possible prelude to a Carter summit conference with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Officials traveling with Mr. Carter in Brazil disclosed plans for the Vance-Gromyko meeting yesterday. The meeting would probably take place in Geneva.

On Tuesday, the Kremlin said, through the Soviet newspaper Pravda, that the time is approaching "for crucial decisions in Soviet-American relations." The article said that the Carter administration was displaying "ambivalence and vacillation in concluding the nuclear Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)."

By making public the proposed Vance-Gromyko meeting, centered on the prolonged nuclear negotiations, the Carter administration evidently sought to demonstrate that it is not foot-dragging on SALT.

## "Serious Commentary"

In addition, the State Department Wednesday called the Soviet analysis and critique of U.S. policy a "serious, thoughtful commentary" that deserved serious study.

The proposal for Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko to meet, administration sources said, was made before the recent Kremlin review of U.S.-Soviet policy that produced the Pravda article.

Mr. Vance discussed the idea of a Gromyko meeting with Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin before Mr. Dobrynin left Washington for Moscow on March 17, reportedly "loaded down" with position papers on U.S. policy. Mr. Dobrynin indicated that the Soviet Union was receptive to the idea of a Vance-Gromyko meeting but that no date has been agreed to.

The fact that the planning for a Vance-Gromyko conference had

been under way makes it clear why the Soviet Union was puzzled by the Carter administration's intentions on the day Mr. Dobrynin left Washington.

## Stern Speech

On that day, President Carter delivered a stern speech on U.S. defense and U.S.-Soviet policy at Wake Forest University. Mr. Carter said that the United States will spend whatever is required on defense to "guarantee our security," and he warned of "an ominous inclination" by the Soviet Union to project its growing power around the world, notably in the Horn of Africa.

The Pravda article this week, by Soviet specialist on U.S. affairs Georgi Arbatov, asked if this represented a shift in U.S. policy and an attempt to obtain military superiority. U.S. officials have denied that. The Arbatov article signified that the Kremlin leadership was leaving the issues open.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko would be expected to determine if some of the barriers to a new nuclear arms control pact can be resolved. After a meeting next month, another meeting, or series of meetings, would probably be held between them in this country starting in late May. That is when a special session of the United Nations on disarmament begins in New York.

There has been some Soviet probing at lower levels about the possibility that Mr. Brezhnev might lead the Soviet delegation to New York, opening the way for a Carter-Brezhnev meeting.

Many diplomats, however, think it more likely that, if Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko make enough progress to justify a Carter-Brezhnev meeting, that meeting would be in Europe at a later date. A summit conference to confirm a virtually completed SALT accord is also a possibility. Mr. Carter has said that he is prepared to meet Mr. Brezhnev for either purpose.



RUDE AWAKENING—Steamboat Geyser roared out of a nine-year dormancy this week in Yellowstone National Park by spewing boiling water up to 400 feet for 15 minutes. Steamboat is the world's largest geyser, three to four times bigger than Old Faithful.

## Questioned About 2 Murders

## 2 Held in Los Angeles Strangler Case

By Ted Thackrey Jr. and Nieson Himmel

LOS ANGELES, March 31—A Massachusetts prison escapee and a Beverly Hills maintenance man have been taken into custody in connection with at least two murders attributed to the hillside strangler. Los Angeles police said yesterday.

George Shamshak, 27, and Peter Jones, 37, are being questioned about the murders of Jill Barcomb and Kathleen Kimberly Robinson, Police Chief Daryl Gates said in a press conference. He said that Shamshak, who had been serving a term for armed robbery, escaped from prison in Massachusetts last year and was in the Los Angeles area during the time that some of the stranglings occurred.

Mr. Gates said that Shamshak was arrested in Massachusetts as an escapee and jailed early this month when he gave police information that led them to connect him with the Los Angeles murders.

Massachusetts authorities contacted Los Angeles, Mr. Gates said, and on March 17 Shamshak was brought to Los Angeles for questioning. He said Shamshak has been in "protective custody" since then.

## 2nd Man Implicated

During questioning, the chief said, Shamshak implicated Mr. Jones, who reportedly is employed as a maintenance man at a medical building in Beverly Hills.

Mr. Jones was placed under surveillance and was arrested yesterday at his home in Los Angeles, Mr. Gates said.

Mr. Jones was booked last night on suspicion of murder, but Shamshak was being held in a jail as an "en route prisoner."

Mr. Gates did not explain why Shamshak had not also been booked for murder, but said Shamshak had been "promised nothing" in return for his cooperation.

Mr. Gates, who headed the 92-man hillside strangler task force before becoming police chief, did not give details of how Mr. Jones was implicated in the murder except to say that his name had been mentioned in statements by Shamshak.

## Contacts

Sources close to the investigation, however, said that Mr. Jones has relatives in Massachusetts and that the two men had known each other there. For a time, the two lived in the same Los Angeles apartment house.

The chief said that he did not want to "classify" Shamshak as the hillside strangler.

But he said Shamshak was "definitely" a suspect in the Barcomb and Robinson murders and added that he "had some knowledge of the circumstances of the killings" that only detectives on the case would have known.

Mr. Gates would not comment on reports that Shamshak had visited the places where bodies of some victims had been dumped.

or on a report that the other 11 strangler murders might not be connected to the Barcomb and Robinson cases.

Sources close to the investigation said there were "substantial differences" between the mode of strangulation used in the Barcomb and Robinson killings and the others attributed to the strangler.

© Los Angeles Times

## But Birds Have Suffered

## Scientists Do Not Expect Ill Effects From Oil Spill

PORTSALL, France, March 31 (NYT)—Scientists monitoring the Amoco Cadiz tanker disaster here, the worst oil spill in history, are cautiously optimistic that it will not have long-term or irreversible environmental effects on the Brittany coastline and surrounding seas.

The supertanker ran aground March 16 and broke apart the next day on shoals off this picturesque fishing village, spilling about 200,000 tons of crude oil. To speed the cleaning operations, French Navy helicopters have bombarded the ship to release the last 20,000 tons of oil.

The oil has polluted 110 miles of the Breton coast and nearby islands, destroyed a harvest of oysters, lobsters, fish and seaweed worth millions of dollars, and threatens the lucrative tourist trade just as the season is getting started. The disaster is costing additional millions of dollars in manpower and equipment for the cleanup operations.

## Scientists Optimistic

But a number of ecologists—employed by a nearby French marine biology laboratory, working for Amoco or attached to independent consulting companies—believe that long-term damage can be avoided for the following reasons:

• The tanker's oil was of a light variety and most of it already has broken up and dispersed because of the rough seas and high winds.

• The estuaries of the Breton coast are particularly suited to support a rich marine life and are believed resilient despite the scope of the spill.

• The response of fishermen, farmers and other residents of Brittany has been rapid. Al-

though there was much initial confusion at the government level and a dearth of sophisticated anti-pollution equipment, the local populace has carried out an impressive cleaning operation on its own and has paved the way for even greater efforts now being undertaken by the French government.

• The chemical dispersants, which in past oil spills proved to be even more dangerous to marine life than the crude oil itself, now appear to be far less toxic if properly used.

## Anguish Persists

But the optimism for the long term has not dampened the anguish and anger. Demonstrations have been held in several towns and cities, including a gathering of 15,000 earlier this week in Brest that broke up when policemen fired tear gas at youths trying to storm the headquarters of the maritime police.

There are also some scientists who take a darker view of the long-term consequences of the spill because it is the fourth major oil shipwreck off the Brittany coast in 11 years. In 1967, the Torrey Canyon split and deposited more than 100,000 tons of crude. The Bocklen spilled several thousand tons in October, 1976, and the Olympic Bravery ran into shoals early that year, but fortunately was almost empty.

The main concern of scientists was over the fate of diving birds, such as cormorants and pelicans. Seagulls, which skimmed the oil-slick waters, were only rare casualties. More than a thousand dead birds have been uncovered, and many more are assumed to have died out of sight.

## Rodents' Sex Lives Unchanged, EPA Bans Electronic Repellent

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—Two devices designed to keep away rats, mice and other pests by transmitting signals intended, among other things, to interfere with their sex lives, have been banned by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The agency said that the devices do not work. The Amigo Electronic Repellent and the Amigo Electronic Repeller Phase 2 Model C-100, made by the Mira Manufacturing Co., were for between \$300 and \$500. But, according to the agency, "EPA tests on the two Amigos found that they had no meaningful effect on the eating, drinking or reproductive habits of rats. Labeling for these devices includes false and misleading claims."

"For example, labeling for the Amigo Electronic Repeller says that it 'sends out a protective frequency to create a front-line shield' keeping ants, mice, rats, gophers and moles away from protected areas. Elsewhere the same label states: 'The creatures will stay where they are, not eating or breeding, and unable to tolerate the repelling frequency they will go dormant, never to leave the area.'"

The action was taken under the federal pesticides law which gives EPA the power to police the labeling of anti-pest products. The Amigo used an electromagnet that emits low-level electronic waves, the EPA said. Some devices were intended for indoor use, others were promoted for use in outdoor areas ranging from 2 to 20 acres.

## Soviet Dissident Asks U.S. for Political Asylum

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Pyotr Grigorenko, a former Soviet army major general who was stripped of his citizenship three weeks ago for his criticism of alleged Soviet suppression of human rights, said yesterday that he has applied for political asylum in the United States.

But, Mr. Grigorenko said, he has not given up hope of returning to his homeland even though he is certain it would mean a return to prison or to a psychiatric ward.

Mr. Grigorenko, 70, said at a news conference that he is willing to pay that price to prove to Soviet citizens "what kind of lawless society they live in."

He also said that the stripping of one's citizenship was legal in the Stalinist era but is illegal under the new Soviet constitution.

"I appeal to the people of the world to protest and demand that I be allowed to return to face an open court," he said.

Sources close to the investigation, however, said that Mr. Jones has relatives in Massachusetts and that the two men had known each other there. For a time, the two lived in the same Los Angeles apartment house.

The chief said that he did not want to "classify" Shamshak as the hillside strangler.

But he said Shamshak was "definitely" a suspect in the Barcomb and Robinson murders and added that he "had some knowledge of the circumstances of the killings" that only detectives on the case would have known.

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Once there was a great American frontier in the West. Cheap fertile land and not many people to work it, opened up wonderful opportunities for generations of Americans, and immigrants too. Many prospered, many grew wealthy profiting from the development of the land and the nation's expansion.

THOSE DAYS ARE SADLY GONE EXCEPT... YES EXCEPT FOR ONE PLACE... THE EASTERN PLAINS OF BOLIVIA.

AREA TEEMS WITH ACTIVITY AND NEW WEALTH  
The Bolivian frontier is bustling with activity: vast new farming areas are being opened up for cotton, soybeans, and corn; pasture lands in the north are being developed as cattle ranches; new oil and gas discoveries are being made; mineral exploration is going forward; and plans are underway for a steel mill complex using natural gas for energy with estimated reserves of 40 billion tons of iron and manganese.

A report by the Bolivian - Utah State/USAID Study Team in 1972 concluded... "THE EASTERN PLAINS OF BOLIVIA SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS ONE OF THE WORLD'S OUTSTANDING POTENTIALS FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT."

This potential can be your "Ground Floor" opportunity. All of these activities are centered around the City of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, the booming capital of the State of Santa Cruz and Bolivia's second largest city. Santa Cruz de la Sierra was founded over 400 years ago, but it was connected to the outside world by little more than an ox cart trail until a paved road was completed in 1955. Then oil and natural gas were discovered, making Bolivia more than self sufficient in petroleum (gasoline is just 40 cents a gallon in Santa Cruz). The oil and gas discoveries were followed by the boom in cotton. Today, Santa Cruz is a major producer of oil, natural gas, cotton, sugar, rice, corn, wheat and cattle. There is a petroleum refinery, 15 cotton gins, 5 edible oil extraction plants, 4 sugar mills and a burgeoning industrial park. There are plans for a cement mill, a can-making factory, a paper mill and a major textile plant.

The State Government of Santa Cruz has an average income of \$20 million from oil royalties and has used this money wisely to encourage the industries and services needed for full rapid development. Santa Cruz de la Sierra has grown more than five fold from 42,476 in 1950 to 255,588 in 1976, and is expected to reach over 800,000 by the turn of the century.

This is still a frontier city, yet according to the New York Times of 4 December 1974 "Unlike any other Bolivian city, Santa Cruz has a large and growing middle class..." Speaking of Santa Cruz, the Financial Times of London said: "The Crucenios are renowned for their independent mentality. The old world colonial streets echo to a cowboy philosophy of free enterprise and survival of the fittest. This is a place where people can get things done" is something you hear at every turn. (8 February 1977).

People who want to "get things done" have been coming to the State of Santa Cruz. First there was the Japanese Immigration from Okinawa, and today 30 miles north of Santa Cruz de la Sierra is the prosperous agricultural colony centered around the new Bolivian town of Okinawa. Then in the 1960's the first large wave of English speaking Mennonites arrived, mostly from Manitoba, Canada and later more from Paraguay and Mexico. This well known religious farming group, generally called Pennsylvania Dutch in the United States, were seeking rich farming lands in a country where they could live in peace with a minimum of governmental interference in their community affairs. They came to Santa Cruz, Bolivia!

Today there are about 11,000 Mennonites in various farming communities. They are virtually self sufficient, raising their own fruits and vegetables, dairy products, poultry, beef and pork, plus large acreages devoted to cash crops, mostly soybeans, wheat and corn.

The Bolivian Government has indicated a willingness to accept European farmers from Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa to settle in its unpopulated areas, and thus new immigration is just beginning. While the foreign immigration has been going on, many indigenous Bolivians from other areas have also settled in Santa Cruz.

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According to the Wall Street Journal: Bolivia's economy shows strong elements of stability. (Feb. 8, 1977) "The inflation rate... is infinitesimal by Latin standards" (June 3, 1977) and "Consumer prices rose 4.6% from 1975 to 1976" (The Times, Dec. 13, 1977).

## ENTERPRISING PEOPLE WANTED

Bolivia is looking for enterprising people to help develop its resources. There is a generous tax incentive program for agricultural enterprises and there are boundless new business opportunities in supplies and services to the burgeoning activity and population. Santa Cruz is well served by both State and foreign banks, including the First National Bank of Boston and the Bank of America.

The State of Santa Cruz is Bolivia's richest and biggest, with a population of around 700,000 and a third of the country's area. The population of Santa Cruz is growing at twice the rate of the rest of Bolivia, which has a total population of 4.7 million. Santa Cruz is estimated to have 65 million acres of useable land, but only 2 million are being farmed. The land is the real wealth of Santa Cruz, and this is where the opportunities are greatest.

"As far as the eye can see, it's one vast area of potential farm land broken only by stands of virgin timber" Wall Street Journal, (3 June, 1976).

## VIRGIN LANDS

The Anglo Bolivian Land and Cattle Company has conducted a thorough search of the best undeveloped agricultural lands in Santa Cruz. We have screened hundreds of offers of undeveloped land and accepted only those with completely clear legal title, suitable soils, acceptable rainfall, and good access to the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

This is heavily forested land, classified by ecologists as "temperate dry to moist forest." There is a sufficient rainfall of at least 40 inches most years, mainly from November through March. Once cleared of forest and properly prepared, this land is ideal for cotton, soybeans, corn, wheat, pineapples and peanuts. This is not jungle land or tropical rain forest, such as is being cleared in parts of the Amazon basin. Ecologists and soil scientists have serious doubts about the advisability of clearing tropical rain forest for grazing and agriculture, but the temperate wooded lands of Santa Cruz are ideal for agricultural development.

## LAND READY FOR WORKING

The undeveloped land can be immediately cleared for agriculture, or just partially cleared, and in either case farmed individually or leased to a tenant. Alternatively the land can be left in its natural state for recreational use and value growth. A small site can be cleared for a house. Construction of a simple but adequate dwelling costs less than \$5 per square foot.

## ACCESS TO SUPPLIES &amp; MARKETS

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## LAND VALUES INCREASING

In the past, prime undeveloped land in Santa Cruz has appreciated between 15 to 20 percent annually. There is, of course, no guarantee that this rate of increase in value will continue. Developed land generally has a far greater appreciation, and the major opportunity is in improving the undeveloped land.

It must be remembered, though, that this is a frontier. The weather is generally quite mild, but it does sometimes get hot in the summer, and even down to the low forties (Fahrenheit) during the winter. There are insects that bite. The roads can occasionally be muddy during the rainy season and dusty during the dry. Transportation is mostly by four wheel drive vehicles and trucks.

## FERTILE SOIL - ABUNDANT GAME

But this land has its own rewards. The soil is fertile, and the forest is populated by a wide variety of game animals and birds, the collared and white lipped peccary, white tailed and brocket deer, tree turkeys, partridge, grouse and dove. Most of the other species are protected under Bolivian law including the jaguar, puma, ocelot, margay, brown capuchins, grey fox, coati and parrots. The bird life is prolific.

## AN INVESTMENT FOR THE FUTURE

Buying undeveloped land in Santa Cruz affords you the opportunity of being a modern day pioneer helping to solve the Earth's growing food problem while profiting from your own talent and enterprise. Furthermore, with good land management you can also preserve much of the native fauna and flora. For the less active, it provides the basis for an appreciating investment with the added possibility of recreational use for second home development, camping, hunting and nature study. It's something to think about for your children's future - anything from 160 acres to a solid square mile of land for them to develop. This is an outstanding opportunity for them to learn about pioneering life in a developing country.

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Travelling to Santa Cruz from the United States is very simple. Just come to Miami and then board a Lloyd's Aereo Boliviano Boeing 727 direct to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, which has its own international airport (and plans to build a bigger one yet!). In Santa Cruz you can stay at the modern Holiday Inn, Los Tajeros, or any number of other pleasant hotels.

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Once you are in Santa Cruz, you'll probably want to explore the rest of fascinating Bolivia: the thriving capital of La Paz, the untouched colonial city of Sucre, the famous mining center of Potosí, once the largest city in the Western Hemisphere, the delightful flowering City of Cochabamba, the beautiful Lake Titicaca, and many virtually unexplored Inca archaeological sites.

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**\$510,000 for Illegal S. Africa Sales****Olin To Pay 'Reparations' in Arms Case**

By Robert Tomasson

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31 (NYT)—A U.S. judge ordered the Olin Corp. yesterday to pay \$510,000 for charity programs in New Haven as "reparations" for the company's illegal arms sales to South Africa.

The unusual move surprised lawyers for both the company and the government.

"A financial fine is not enough," said District Judge Robert Zampano before he imposed the order and outlined a program of mandatory charity for the company. "These violations could reflect on the credibility of the United States in the eyes of the world," he added. "As a result, every citizen of this country suffers."

The arms sales, which the company did not deny, involved not only violations of federal statutes, but also a United Nations embargo and U.S. foreign policy. Judge Zampano said.

**Unusual Tactic**

While fines levied against corporations or individuals in cases won by the government normally go to the U.S. Judge Zampano adopted the unusual legal tactic of suspending sentence and placing the company on probation. A condition of the probation was that a charitable fund be established with funds equal to the maximum fine that could be imposed, which was \$510,000.

On March 21, a week after a 21-count felony indictment was handed up by a federal grand jury following an 18-month investigation, Olin pleaded nolo contendere, or no contest, to the charges that officials of its Winchester division had sold nonautomatic weapons destined for South Africa.

ca and filed false export statements with the government.

Ira Grudberg, the lawyer for Olin, insisted again yesterday that the sales had been carried out by minor employees without the knowledge of senior management. He said the company had not profited from the sales and had cooperated with the government in its investigation.

As the lawyer sought to minimize the company's culpability, Judge Zampano interjected that he was getting the impression that the company was pulling back from acknowledging its guilt. He

**Iranian Police Move to Quell New Violence**

TEHRAN, March 31 (UPI)—Police reinforcements moved into Iran's troubled cities today to quell new violence resulting from a general strike called by the nation's underground political opposition.

At least four persons were killed and eight were injured yesterday in violence accompanying a one-day general strike to commemorate the deaths of 14 demonstrators last month in anti-government riots in Tabriz.

Officials said that unidentified demonstrators struck in several cities and damaged public and private buildings, automobiles and other property in "barbaric, cowardly" acts late last night and early today.

Authorities said there was a possibility that "anti-national elements" might take advantage of forthcoming religious ceremonies and "stir up more trouble."

told the lawyer that Olin could withdraw the no contest plea and proceed to trial if he wanted. The lawyer quickly declined.

Richard Blumenthal, the U.S. attorney for Connecticut who had unsuccessfully sought to have the company plead guilty rather than no contest to the charges, made no recommendation to the judge on sentencing, following standard government practice.

**Sales of \$1.47 Billion**

Judge Zampano said that, with 2,500 employees in New Haven, including 1,700 in its Winchester arms division, Olin was the largest industrial employer in the city and had been here more than 100 years. Sales last year for Olin, which has its corporate headquarters in Stamford, totaled \$1.47 billion.

The judge said that the corporation had a special obligation to make amends for its illegal acts "to the people of this community." He cited a probation report on Olin that said workers at the Winchester division were "very concerned" over the company's violation of the arms embargo to South Africa because of its apartheid policy of racial separation. Winchester has many black workers.

He said details of the charity program would have to be worked out by Olin and the government and would involve establishment of a corporation to administer the funds and a board of directors to determine which programs would benefit.

After a recess in chambers, the judge said that Olin had offered to set up the corporation so that none of the \$510,000 would have to be used "for high-priced lawyers."

The judge added that Olin lawyers could also look into the "best tax advantages" for the imposed contributions. Company officials declined to speculate on the nature of any tax benefits pending the creation of the charitable corporation and the specific nature of its philanthropy.

**Moderate Alaska Quake**

PALMER, Alaska, March 31 (UPI)—A moderate earthquake shook a wide area of south-central Alaska yesterday with no reports of serious damage. A spokesman at the Alaskan Tsunami Warning Center said the quake was felt in Anchorage, Kenai and Palmer.



DISTRACTING—Delta Airlines has decided to remove these billboards from New York City area after Automobile Club of New York said that they distracted drivers.

**Research Group Tells Congress****Problems Likely to Delay 1st Space Shuttle Launch**

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—An independent study panel told Congress today that unresolved engine problems are likely to delay the first manned orbital flight of the space shuttle, scheduled for launching one year from today.

In a commissioned report, a National Research Council committee expressed worry that mounting pressure to meet the schedule might lead to corner cutting in engine tests. But the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said that it would never sacrifice safety to meet a launch schedule.

The NRC panel said that the schedule "is so compressed it generates an atmosphere that seems to inhibit realistic evaluations of the problems encountered so far."

The problems involve a highly advanced hydrogen-oxygen rock-

et engine that will be used in sets of three to help propel the plane from the launch pad to orbit in eight minutes. Unlike previous rockets, the main shuttle engine is designed to be used again.

The troubles of the last year in ground tests involve four high-speed, turbine-driven pumps that deliver frigid liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen to the combustion chamber at high pressure. There have been cracks, fractures, leaks and in one case, a serious test-stand fire.

"It appears the development will take more time than planned," the report said. "The committee finds that the problems now being encountered are not alarming but rather typify the early stage of any similar new technological development."

**Schmidt Meets U.S. Official**

HAMBURG, March 31 (AP)—U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher met with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today to discuss the neutron weapon and other topics.

Mr. Christopher arrived from Bonn where he met with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher yesterday.

There was no immediate statement about the outcome of Mr. Christopher's talks with Mr. Schmidt.

By Margot Hornblower

WASHINGTON, March 31 (WP)—A coalition including almost every major U.S. environmental group yesterday accused the Carter administration of breaking its word and "subverting" proposed federal water policy changes.

President Carter last year promised to halt the building of expensive and sometimes environmentally destructive dams, to provide incentives to cut down water consumption, and to stop subsidizing large irrigation, navigation and other commercial interests. A water policy statement is now under review at the White House and is expected to reach Mr. Carter's desk in a few weeks.

But, according to the Coalition for Water Projects Review, the administration is now "dancing to a different tune: the old politics of pork barrel [patronage] and of sacrificing rivers, streams and wetlands to the demands of narrow groups and powerful beneficiaries."

**Major Break**

The denunciation, at a press conference by representatives of the Coalition, and of the National Wildlife Federation, the National Audubon Society and the Environmental Policy Center, represents a significant break between the Carter administration and the environmental community that has so strongly supported it.

The coalition specifically attacked Vice-President Mondale and Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, who coalition coordinator John Burdick said has "made one concession after another." Mr. Burdick cited recent approvals of Denver's Foothills project and North Dakota's Garrison irrigation project, both of which are strongly opposed by environmentalists.

Mr. Burdick said that Mr. Mondale has refused to meet with conservationists, but that he spoke almost exclusively to "the powerful resource extractors—timber interests, mining interests, cattlemen and water development interests," during a recent trip to the West, adding that Mr. Mondale "has been active behind the scenes to water down [proposed] reforms."

**'Crying Before Hurt'**

"Our critics seem to be crying before they are hurt," Mr. Andrus replied in a statement. "My water policy recommendations have not even gone to the President yet. As for the individual water projects, we stand accused of listening carefully to both sides and trying to be fair and responsible. I hope we can get past the grandstanding phase of this whole debate and down to the merits."

Mr. Mondale's office said: "While the Vice-President has not yet reviewed agency recommen-

**On Water Policy Effort****Ecology Groups Criticize White House**

dations, he has instructed his staff to follow the matter closely. This study is being undertaken in the context of the President's commitment not to preempt state or local water rights.

The Natural Resources Defense Council told Mr. Mondale in a separate letter that his staffers were undermining reforms by advocating only minimal repayment of dam construction costs by irrigation farmers and other users, by proposing to

exempt states from cationner revisions for paying part of costs, and by opposing a policy maintain sufficient water streams for cities, fish and wildlife.

Thomas Kimball of the National Wildlife Federation, the largest U.S. conservation group, said that a recent poll showed that its 3.5-million members "clearly feel the Carter administration is retreating from promises it made in the past."

**Bell Blames Nixon Era For FBI Break-Ins, Taps**

WASHINGTON, March 31 (NYT)—Attorney General Griffin Bell said yesterday that although Justice Department investigators have found no evidence that anyone outside of the FBI authorized illegal break-ins and wiretaps in the early 1970s, he believes that the Nixon administration created an "atmosphere" that led to these activities.

"There are two ways you can do things," he said. "You can do things specifically by direct authorization, or you can have an atmosphere which exhorts people to get results."

Asked if he believes that such an atmosphere was created by Nixon administration officials who were anxious to have FBI agents locate Weather Underground fugitives, Mr. Bell said, "I do."

Mr. Bell confirmed that, as was first reported yesterday by the Daily News, some of his investigators had questioned former President Richard Nixon about whether he had ordered the use of such techniques.

**March Interview**

The interview, an aide later said, took place March 22, at Mr. Nixon's home in San Clemente, Calif. Mr. Nixon was said to have had an attorney present, but it could not be learned whether he had been questioned under oath.

Mr. Bell said that it had been reported back to him that Mr. Nixon, like some of the former White House officials who had been questioned earlier, had said that he had not given such orders, or been aware that such activities were taking place.

To date, only one person, a former agent named John Kearney, has been indicted in connection with the break-ins, which were committed in New York in the early 1970s by members of Squad 47—which was under his supervision. Other FBI agents and offi-

**China Approves Visitors**

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—The Cunard Line announced that China has lifted all restrictions on the number of passengers who may visit during the 1979 world cruise of the Queen Elizabeth 2.

An attorney for the ship said the group planned to visit the U.S. Supreme Court.

**Top Ill. Court Won't Rehear Anti-Nazi Suit**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 31 (AP)—The Illinois Supreme Court has turned down a petition asking it to hear again a suit sought to stop Nazis from marching in the heavily Jewish suburb of Skokie.

The court yesterday denied a petition for a rehearing on a suit brought against Nazi leader Frank Collin by Sol Guttman, acting on behalf of survivors of Nazi death camps.

The Supreme Court dismissed the suit on Jan. 12. It was filed by a group called the Victims of the Holocaust, a group contended that psychological and emotional scars caused by their death camp imprisonment would force them to react violently to a planned Nazi march.

The suit was almost identical one filed by the village of Skokie. The State Supreme Court ruled in the Nazis' favor in the suit.

An attorney for the suit said the group planned to take the case to the U.S. Supreme Court.

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# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6 Saturday-Sunday, April 1-2, 1978

## On the Latin Trail

Jimmy Carter, for all his compassion for the poor, does not command the political and economic resources to go around the Third World promising a grand U.S.-led assault on world poverty. In his speech to Venezuela's legislature, he made no such promises. Rather, prudently, he underlined U.S. interest in continuing a "dialogue" the establishment of "a more just international order," and he suggested that three groups of states have distinct roles to play. The industrialized nations are to provide (mostly private) capital, technology and markets, the oil-cartel members their "surplus wealth," and the poor countries a growing measure of "responsible participation" in the evolving world economy. In brief, easy as it is: no revolutions, no sudden wrenches, no loud shouting — an acceptance in politics and manners of the U.S. logic of interdependence.

It was not a presentation calculated to thrill a Third World audience. Some segments of the Third World, though not necessarily Venezuelans, prefer the United States admit an exploiter's guilt and start coughing up "reparations." Others, more reasonably, find the United States inattentive to long-term self-interest. The Carter speech

was, however, respectful of the aspirations, if not all of the anguish of poor nations and of "middle class" nations like Venezuela. They will judge the President and the United States by performance anyway. And the speech did not take Mr. Carter into realms of expectation in which he risks being undercut at home. That way lies only the shrinking of the public support for development that Mr. Carter should be working carefully to expand.

By visiting two Latin American countries (Venezuela and Brazil) President Carter implicitly underlines the "special relationship" the United States has with Latin America. It is a tie that, as Venezuelan writer Carlos Rangel observes, Latin Americans are as loathe to live with as they are to let go. In focusing on development, Mr. Carter at once responds to a Latin American preoccupation and reminds Latin Americans that, in Rangel's words, they are in North American eyes "failed co-participants in the great joint venture of settling the New World." That is how one explains the mixture of genuine warmth and prickly pride that Mr. Carter found in Venezuela.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Judicial Omnipotence

Like other public officials, judges need to be protected from angry losers. That's why the Supreme Court a hundred years ago established the doctrine that judges are immune from damage suits based on claims at their judicial acts have wrongly harmed someone. Judges would not feel free to make incipit or unpopular decisions in controversial cases if losers could hound them with litigation charging malice or corruption. But the Supreme Court this week carried the doctrine too far in the case of a young woman who was sterilized after what was, at best, kangaroo-court proceeding. Its decision grants unchecked power to judges to act pretty, conspiratorially and even illegally without fear of being sued for damages; they need only invoke the right of judicial trappings.

Consider the facts of this case. In 1971, an Indiana woman presented to a local judge a petition to have her 15-year-old daughter sterilized. The mother stated under oath that the girl was "somewhat retarded" (although she had been promoted with her class in school each year), that she associated with der men and had stayed overnight with them on several occasions, and that sterilization would be in her best interest "to prevent unfortunate circumstances." The judge signed the petition—without notifying her of holding a hearing or filing the petition in court. He acted, what is more, without any specific grant of power under Indiana law. A week later, the girl was sterilized. Some years later, after she was married, she discovered what had been done and sued the judge, her mother, her mother's lawyer and doctors for damages.

The Supreme Court ruled, 5 to 3, that the judge is immune from the suit. What he did

was a "judicial act," the court says, because signing the petition is an act normally undertaken by a judge, and the parties were dealing with him as a judge. He would not be immune, the court said, only if he clearly lacked jurisdiction over the petition. He had jurisdiction, it explained, because Indiana law gave him broad, general power and did not specifically bar him from handling such matter.

For the reasons set out eloquently by Justice Potter Stewart in dissent, we think the Supreme Court's logic is defective. It permits judges to abuse their power without fear of redress. Just recently, a judge in New York ordered the immediate arrest of a street vendor who had sold his bailiff a cup of coffee the judge did not like. That, under the Supreme Court's formula, was a "judicial act." But even that, as gross as it may have been, was quite different in character. The vendor, in theory at least, could get a judge of a higher court to set him free. The girl who was sterilized had no opportunity to appeal to a higher court and no way to change the permanent effect of the "judicial" order on her life.

As Justice Lewis Powell pointed out in his dissent, the Supreme Court simply ignored the basic reason why a nation can run the risk of granting its judges a certain immunity. It is that their acts as judges are, almost without exception, subject to review before they create permanent damage. A single judge, acting wrongfully or spitefully or illegally, can harm you temporarily in many ways. But he should never have unlimited power to make that harm permanent on his word alone. That blatant immunity is what the court has granted. It is a deeply disturbing step toward judicial omnipotence.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Help for Vietnam?

The UN reports that humanitarian aid for Vietnam is needed. But what Hanoi is doing South Vietnam is just as destructive as the war was, though it is more gradual and not as horrible as what is happening in Cambodia. Hundreds of thousands are incarcerated in "re-education camps" for no better reason than that they defended their homeland. The South Vietnamese have to

work where and how their northern masters command. Mail and newspapers are censored and any foreign correspondent whose reports go beyond the need for foreign aid is booted out. Why should aid be given to a regime with no respect for personal freedom or any other of the human rights, a regime avowedly determined to destroy everything our own civilization stands for?

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### Other U.S. Opinion

#### Solar Rays

It was a warm feeling, of sorts, to know that the new U.S. Department of Energy has decided that it will support Sun Day on May 15. Solar energy is no panacea. But it could be a major slice of the energy pie by the year 2000, supplying as much as 25 per cent of total energy supplies, according to some estimates. What is needed most today is applied research, experimenting more with available technology to come up with the best solar systems. Washington can play a crucial role in encouraging applied research, supplying data on research activities and coordinating private and government efforts. A strong solar program, coupled with an

equally strong energy conservation effort, are two crucial parts of any national energy policy that hopes to help the country make it through some of the difficult transition years ahead before a major breakthrough to abundant, safe energy supplies through something like fusion.

The DOE endorsement of Sun Day means that the department will offer technical assistance. Facilities run by the government can be included in Sun Day tours. Funding will be available for TV and radio spots. Speakers will be provided to citizen groups and DOE exhibits will be accessible to those wanting them...

—From the Atlanta Journal.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 1, 1903

AFIA — A bridge on the Turkish-Oriental railways was blown up with dynamite early today, between Adrianople and Mustapha Pasha, at a point 3 kilometers from the latter place. The explosion occurred 30 minutes after the passage of the Orient Express. It is believed the intention was to blow up the train, but that the explosion was delayed owing to a defective mechanism. Police are continuing to investigate.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 1, 1928

OLYMPIA, Wash. — Northwest forests in summer are threatened by a new menace — the throwing of glowing cigarette and cigar ends from airplanes by aerial passengers. The newly established air service between Seattle and San Francisco uses eight-passenger planes. Each passenger sits by a window that may be opened in warm weather. There are signs stating that butts should not be thrown out the window, but the instructions are not always followed.



## Carter Defends World Bank

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON—Responding to grim warnings from Capitol Hill, the Carter administration has mounted an intensive campaign to prevent Congress from crippling the World Bank and other financial institutions.

Recently, for example, Vice President Mondale met with five congressmen over breakfast at the White House to discuss the problem, and his staff let it be known that he was planning more strategic sessions with leaders of both houses of Congress and both political parties.

As part of a concurrent effort, Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., has called a meeting April 26 of members of four Senate committees with Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank. A Javits aide said the senator was concerned that the importance of foreign aid was "not being explained coherently to the American people."

At the breakfast meeting, Mr. Mondale was told bluntly that an all-out administration drive was long overdue to shore up support for the international organizations by "educating" congressmen, especially newcomers, on the importance of international agencies for the United States.

"I told him that something equivalent to what they did on the Panama Canal treaties would be required," said Rep. Silvio Conte, R-Mass., a strong supporter of the financial institutions.

### Funding

Since it began operations more than 30 years ago, the World Bank has funded about 1,100 projects in nearly 100 countries at a total invested cost of \$60 billion. The World Bank disposes of authorized capital of \$34 billion, of which the current U.S. share is just under 25 per cent.

The Inter-American Development Bank, the largest of the regional banks disposes of total authorized capital of \$10.3 billion, of which the U.S. share is \$3.6 billion. Since it started functioning in 1961, it has made 1,046 loans for a total of \$12 billion.

Appropriations bills for the international institutions now are moving through the legislative mill, menaced as they were last year by proposed funding cuts and by amendments that would interfere critically with their lending authority.

Although the charters of the World Bank and regional development banks specify that loans can be made only on economic grounds, influential congressmen are trying to add in human-rights factors.

Other forces in Congress are seeking to block any use of U.S. funds for loans to countries trying to increase their exports of products that might compete in world markets with U.S. products. Still others question the efficacy of the institutions in getting funds where they are needed. And there is a sizable congressional bloc, which is supported by the administration, that would like to see sharp cuts in the salaries and benefits offered by the institutions.

All these attempted interventions coincide with growing doubts in Congress as to whether

the United States should be routing more than 40 per cent of its total foreign-aid budget through multilateral institutions not subject to close scrutiny by Congress.

The forces that threaten the future of the international institutions, or at least effective U.S. participation in them, thus constitute an unusual alliance of human-rights liberals, ultraconservatives, protectionists and disillusioned internationalists.

In a last-ditch effort to head off crippling amendments last year, President Carter promised to instruct United States representatives at the international banks to vote against loans in two categories:

• To Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Cuba, Angola, Mozambique and Uganda, all countries for which the House had voted earlier to bar any use of U.S. funds.

• For the production of sugar, palm oil and citrus fruits where these would be for export "and could injure producers in the United States."

Backers of the international institutions were dismayed.

### Argued

They argued that the votes and behavior of the U.S. delegates, as ordered by the President, would politicize and undermine the international institutions as surely as the congressional amendments would have done.

In particular, Rep. Conte said that the promised votes against loans for three commodities, in effect, invited every member with "a commodity problem" to tack on an amendment the next time around.

An added trouble this year is that the United States is \$835 million in arrears on pledged contributions to the World Bank (formerly known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank, as a result of congressional cuts in the two previous years.

Rather than ask for a supplemental appropriation to wipe out these deficits, the administration decided to add the \$835 million to its regular budget request for fiscal 1979.

Thus, the 1979 request was for \$3.5 billion, including the \$1.4 billion of callable capital, or funds that will not be spent unless one of the international banks should sustain its first default ever on a loan.

### Critics

Critics cite the \$3.5 billion as representing increases of 82 per cent over fiscal 1978 and 200 per cent over fiscal 1977.

They are taking aim particularly at the request of \$1.5 billion for the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's so-called soft-loan window, where interest-free, long-term credits are designed to aid development in the poorest countries.

The request for the IDA is a tempting target because it is swollen by an overlap and by the refusal of Congress last year to vote

on appropriation it had specifically authorized in 1977.

So the administration is asking \$750 million for the IDA's fourth replenishment of funds and \$800 million more for part of its fifth replenishment.

### Donors

All of the 24 other donor countries have already completed their contributions to the \$4.5 billion fourth replenishment, of which the total U.S. share was about one-third. But the other 26 donors for the \$7.6 billion fifth replenishment have indicated they will hold back their deliveries of funds until they can be assured that the United States will fulfill its \$2.4 billion pledge.

If Congress should refuse to complete the fourth replenishment contribution, the Treasury Department says that by June the United States would be in default on "a legally binding international obligation."

Officials say the effect of an American default would be disastrous for the poor countries. "I frankly don't think there is a chance" of getting the fourth replenishment money for the IDA Congress this year.

## U.S. Law System

It is always heartening to observe the spirit of the U.S. character when it inquires after the tragic assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Many of us hope that such a terrible fact of history will not rest easily, and that those who might have been involved, but for some reason or other, were not discovered will be found out, no matter who they be.

But one must ask of the U.S. public a serious question. Does it believe, in light of the Justice Department's recent ill performance over Watergate prosecutions and convictions, in light of the full flaunting of the law with regard to full prosecutions in the My Lai massacre (as sordid an event that military history could record), does the public believe that guilt will be punished if those guilty were, by design or by happenstance, members of the CIA, or any other secret agency of the federal government?

It should be observed that U.S. common law has been under a unified attack not only from organized crime in the United States, but, however paradoxical this is to assert, by the secret service agencies of the U.S. government itself. Subornation, on numerous occasions, has not been punished as a felony in the United States; government officials have been actively encouraged to plead to lesser offences, at the instigation of the Justice Department itself. Felonies, which by any other would be felonies, have been overlooked if they have been committed in the line of duty (as were FBI robberies).

What one must ask is: How long can a criminal law system tolerate a Justice Department, as well as agencies of government, which seek to undermine the rule

## In Lebanon Crisis

## UN's Quiet Service

By James Reston

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

The United Nations seems to be everybody's favorite whipping-boy these days, but in the latest Lebanon crisis, it was the UN, as usual, that had to organize the peace-keeping troops.

It is only at times like these that the UN is recognized, not much but some as a useful instrument in world affairs. When the major nations have the will to use it in emergencies, as they did after Israel's counter-invasion of the Lebanon, the UN can act with admirable dispatch. It is "useless" only when the members of the Security Council decide not to use it.

Secretary-General Waldheim is trying to expand its role now in two different ways. He is concerned about the stalemate in the bilateral negotiations on the Middle East, and is hoping that some kind of preliminary or exploratory consultations can begin here to keep the Middle East talks going. And he is worried that the decline in U.S.-Soviet relations may impede progress at the UN disarmament conference here in May.

### Arms Parley

Accordingly, he is trying to persuade President Carter and President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union to attend the disarmament conference, and to use this occasion for a private discussion of their differences. They have agreed in principle to meet after they have agreed on a (second) strategic arms limitation treaty, but Waldheim fears that they will not reach an agreement unless they meet ahead of time and remove the suspicions that are now hampering the negotiations on both sides.

President Carter has indicated that he will address the disarmament conference. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France in showing new interest in the United Nations. He not only agreed to put French troops into the peace-keeping force in the Lebanon (without being asked to do so), but will come here for the disarmament conference with major new proposals. This will be the first time a French president has addressed the General Assembly.

Thus, Secretary General Waldheim is hoping that this conference will bring other major world leaders here for a public presentation of their arms proposals, and perhaps more important, for an informal series of discussions on their other differences in the Middle East and Africa.

### Hampered

So far, he has received little encouragement from Brezhnev, and even the process of discussion has been hampered by the recent disappearance of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, who, like Brezhnev, is said to be in poor health.

Waldheim is being told by Soviet officials — and has been told personally by Brezhnev — that Moscow simply does not understand President Carter's attitude toward the Soviet Union. And the United States is telling him precisely the same thing about its failure to understand what Moscow is doing, particularly in Angola, Ethiopia and elsewhere in Africa.

Various private efforts have been made on both sides to per-

suade the other that there has been no basic change in the policy of "détente," with both insisting that they want a SALT Agreement and a reduction of tensions.

It was the intention of the U.S. Congressional delegation recently in Moscow to explain why a SALT-2 treaty was not likely to be accepted in Capitol Hill so long as Moscow was interfering militarily in the Horn of Africa, but Brezhnev would not see them.

It is for this reason that Waldheim feels a Carter-Brezhnev personal meeting is essential, and Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain has been carrying the same message to Washington in the last few days.

Officials at the UN are puzzled by what they regard as a changing mood of Soviet officials here. Moscow didn't vote for adding UN troops into Lebanon but it permitted them to do so by abstaining rather than vetoing the project.

At the same time, the Soviet Union, which originally approved Waldheim's suggestion for exploratory discussions on a Middle East comprehensive settlement at the UN is now showing less interest in the proposal, and insisting on a formal conference at Geneva, which is opposed by most of the parties to the Middle East dispute.

So for the time being, there is an ominous pause in the Middle East peace process. The Russians are saying very little in public, but heating up their propaganda against Israel, the United States and President Sadat of Egypt.

Meanwhile, the United States has called off its diplomatic watchdog service between Israel and the Arab states, and the Israelis are in the process of changing their diplomatic missions both to the United Nations and, later this year, to Washington.

The UN peace troops, however, are planning to occupy a strip of south Lebanon and occupy the Israeli strip closest to the Israeli border. They are performing this thankless task in the Sinai on the Golan Heights, in Cyprus in Kashmir, and planning also as well in Rhodesia and Namibia. Waldheim would like to use more nations set aside peacekeeping units, as Norway, for example, has done, to help for these recurring emergencies, but he is proud of the response he has received in Lebanon.

"No doubt we could do more," he says, "and maybe we will in the Middle East and on disarmament later on, but we can only what the members of the UN permit us to do."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters to its readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be published. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bear the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to editor.

## Letters

### U.S. Law System

and sanctions of the criminal law in the pursuit of justice and in the punishment of felons? These questions cloud whatever answer can be given to those who may have had some part in President Kennedy's death, and, at the same time, may have been agents in the employ of the American government.

One asks: Who guards the guards?

J.M.B. CRAWFORD, London.

### Shrinking Britain

I'm worried about the physical shrinking of Britain discovered by Roy Reed on his trip to the Shetlands (HTT, March 27). He has found that these islands are now only 600 miles from London and that correspondingly Edinburgh has moved closer too, now being only 300 miles away. My obviously outdated atlas gives these distances as 800 and 400 miles respectively. At this rate of contraction, the Shetlanders' problem

will soon be solved by their being literally merged into London.

GEORGE SCHOPFLI, London.

### The Little Board

There is so much bad news it seems that even the nonplussed Herald Tribune has forged how to feature good news. March 27, the HTT buried the loving happy time in the last tenure of its stock market report. On Thursday the Amex, and value index finished at 128.01, the highest closing since the it was inaugurated in September 1973.

Not everyone owns shares. Amex but readers might be encouraged to try something besides the Big Board.

A few weeks ago HTT reported that random dart-throwing produced better results than Dow-Jones index on the New York Stock Exchange. Can it be that in contrast recent prevail the American Exchange?

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, Paris.

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## THE ART MARKET

## Academic Talk Comes Alive

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 31 (IHT)—On the last leg of an improbable journey that started in Indonesia and took them to five Western European countries, 12 stone carvings of the 8th and 9th centuries from Borobudur, the most mysterious shrine of Asian Buddhism, have arrived in Paris.

Supplemented by works from other Indonesian sites, they are pretentiously displayed at the Palais in one of the most interesting exhibitions of the last years.

Borobudur remains a riddle even though over 500 articles and 11-length books have been written on the subject. Here the enigma is no longer the subject of convoluted discussions between scholars expressing themselves in Anglo-Sanskrit. It suddenly comes alive through fragments of a monument that has been dismantled so that its crumbling can be rebuilt, a project which followed a worldwide campaign initiated by Unesco.

One does not have to be a specialist of this art to be struck by authority. The bas-reliefs illustrate events from the Buddha's life with the self-confidence that characterizes all classic forms of conveying a religious message. The composition is strong, each element stands out clearly. However, precise some scenes may be, such as a fascinating representation of a vessel sailing the high seas and looking like a Renaissance galleon, they never seem aided or fussy.

## Sense of Purpose

The carvings may be technical, weak, a frequent occurrence in Indonesian art, but they never lack a strength of sorts. Even the

semi-provincial appearance of some, such as a charming carving of a big tortoise carrying a smaller one on its back amid jumping dolphins and sharks, cannot make one forget the sense of a purpose.

This is more striking still with the free-standing sculptures. The seated Buddhas may seem far inferior to the contemporary works of Cambodia or Korea, as indeed they are; the proportions are mostly wrong, the smiles lack that illuminating quality of Khmer art. Yet, all along, the precise gestures of these gawky figures retain a kind of majesty. The greatness of the idea survived in a country far removed from the idea's home, despite any material failures.

This comes across strikingly in the structure itself, which is shown at the exhibition in two beautiful aerial views that could not have been taken a few years ago when the pedestal was not fully uncovered by recent excavation work.

A low 123-meter-square base, supports five receding platforms which give it the appearance of a pyramid. Then the square gives way to the circle. Three circular platforms also of gradually diminishing size, each one lined by bell-shaped structures enclosing seated Buddhas, lead up to the ultimate platform on which there stands one single bell-shaped structure. Even without knowing what it all means, one is aware of the compelling logic of a concept made a monument.

## The Quest of Sudhana

Heated arguments have been raging among Western scholars trying to penetrate that logic. The square platforms are lined with low walls carved with bas-reliefs from which most experts have

sought to find the explanation. It has been said that those on the first platform describe the world of contingency while the next three illustrate the quest of Sudhana, a young Indian prince who set out in search of ways to free himself from the law that dooms man to an ever-recurring process—the sum total of his actions in one life conditioning the new form in which he will live the next life.

An initiation progress may have been intended for pilgrims, for the sequence of images guides the ascending visitor from the chaos of the world through the stages of the prince's quest. On the fifth platform other texts are illustrated. This induced a scholar to contend that the diversity of the texts used points to a multiplicity of projects executed at widely separated periods—an assumption that seems farfetched in view of the rigorous consistency of the overall design.

The bell-shaped structures on the circular platforms that look like stupas—originally mausoleums erected over relics of the Lord Buddha—have been the subject of further debates. Buddhists themselves have been hesitant concerning these mysteries. And to them Borobudur is much more than a subject of scholarly interest. It still is a major pilgrimage center.

The answer that comes closest to a solution may have just been given by a Tibetan dignitary, Dvags-po Rimpoche, who lives in the West. After visiting the exhibition and observing the aerial view, he pointed out to a Western scholar that one could not question that the ground plan is designed as a cosmic image, a mandala. The stupas on top need not contradict this interpretation for



Buddha which decorates lower platform of Borobudur.

stupas can be the seat of a Buddha in his assembly. That would fit in with the idea of an initiation progress. As a disciple enters a mandala, mentally or physically, he is guided by a master who then identifies himself with the Buddha.

But even given this plausible explanation, difficult questions remain.

## Early History

This aura of mystery is part of the general business that shrouds the entire history of early Buddhism down to the 8th century at least. Dating and tracing the origin of many of its works can be problematic.

The finest sculpture of the exhibition, the bust of a bronze

Buddha draped in a robe stylized with calligraphic perfection, is one of those riddles as well as one of the greatest masterpieces of Asian sculpture. The face has a Western Asiatic look and is not far removed from some Iranian portraits carved in low relief about the 3d century. Indeed, looking at the bronze, one is reminded of another mysterious masterpiece, a Buddhist marble head at Paris's Musée Guimet with comparable features but given a 3d century date. Is the bronze in the current exhibition not much earlier than stated. And does it really come from Ceylon as is suggested?

It is fitting, by Eastern standards, that so much beauty should be so hard to identify.

## THEATER IN LONDON

## Like Uriah Heep on Speed

By John Walker

LONDON, March 31 (IHT)—It is still the off-season for British musicals. The latest, "The Travelling Music Show" at Her Majesty's, is subtitled "A Sort of Songbook," and that, indeed, is what it turns out to be: sort of songs, sort of composed by Leslie Bricusse and Anthony Newley.

That the evening is a sort of a success is entirely due to the performance of its star, Bruce Forsyth, who is hardly off the stage for two-and-a-half hours. But it is entirely a triumph of personality, hard work and professionalism over material.

The score consists mainly of old songs written by Bricusse and Newley, either separately or together, for previous musicals, such as "Stop the World, I Want to Get Off," "The Good Old, Bad Old Days" and "Dr. Dolittle."

They are performed within a framework that is a variation of the usual Bricusse-Newley book, the sentimentalized story of a little chap battling against the odds and winning. In this case Fred Limglight is a struggling musical-hall performer making his last attempt at stardom by staging a show featuring the talents of himself and his family.

## Backstage Hysteria

On opening night, he finds that one of the cast is missing and the action switches from frantic hysteria backstage and in the wings to polished and calm performances on stage.

That the songs can be wrenched out of their original musical contexts and still work as well, or as badly, as ever suggests their strengths and weaknesses. "If I Ruled the World," a song originally sung by Pickwick in a bad Dickensian musical, is now performed by a young girl, Katie Budd.

It loses nothing, because it never was anything more than a ballad aimed at the contemporary hit parade. The depressing part of the evening is that even those songs which were hits—"A Wonderful Day Like Today," "Talk to the Animals," "Who Can I Turn To?"—are very ordinary and, when delivered in bulk, deadening to the ear.

Most of them are staged, by Burt Shevelove, amid a wealth of comic business, which suggests an understandable lack of confidence in their ability to hold an audience's interest for long. But even this brightness and brashness becomes hard to take.

There seems no reason for "Gonna Build a Mountain" to be sung by a bus conductor, for instance, although, thanks to Derek Griffiths' performance, it is one of the show's more enjoyable moments.

## Cool Response

But it is the energetic, ever-working Bruce Forsyth who saves the show. When I saw the musical, on its second night, Forsyth was still smarting from the cool response of the first-night audience. At the end of the second night, after much applause, he was grateful enough to make a certain speech condescending to both his audiences. We, he said, were Mr. and Mrs. Joe Public and were not like the snobbish first-nighters "in their fancy frocks" who were determined not to be amused.

It is true that Forsyth has a bigger public following than any other British entertainer, due to his success in hosting television programs in which he encourages members of the public to play games which are either silly or humiliating.

He has developed a whole battery of mannerisms to control his audience. Fortunately, he used few of them in "The Travelling Music Show," relying instead on projecting his curious public personality, which is relentlessly ingratiating. A tall, lean figure of inexhaustible energy, he wears down his audience by an aggressive humility, like Uriah Heep on speed.

The show comes most to life when he abandons any attempt to play the role of a third-rate enter-

tainer and indulges in quiz-game routines that have nothing to do with the musical and everything to do with his own success.

He insults his audience outrageously, mocking their physical appearance and their accents, casting doubts on their sexual attractiveness and yet has his victims eager to be humiliated again before he apologizes.

## Excellent Cast

It is a clever, quick-witted performance that is impossible not to enjoy and admire. The rest of the cast are excellent performers. Derek Griffiths is a fine comic actor, Valerie Walsh has an exuberant charm, Katie Budd a youthful eagerness and Tony Maiden has the brash appeal of the young Anthony Newley. But they have little opportunity to make the most of their talents; unlike Forsyth, they have no opportunity to step outside the show.

They are trapped within the mundane material. Even Forsyth can do little with "What Kind of

"Fool Am I?", the two composers' biggest success, which he sings as a tramp, thus piling sentimentality upon mush.

Early in the show, while singing "The Candy Man," he bombards his audience with marshmallows, and that was symbolic of the whole musical—small, creamy confections being flung, with great energy and expertise, over the footlights, where they fell, mostly unregarded, to the floor.

"Chicken Soup with Barley," the opening play in the first revival of Arnold Wesker's trilogy since its original production 13 years ago, opens at the Shaw Theatre on Monday. It will be followed by "Roots" on May 8 and "I'm Talking About Jerusalem" on June 12.

Nigel Williams' "Class Enemy" transfers from the Theatre Upstairs to the Royal Court on Tuesday.

## A GUIDE TO FESTIVALS

PARIS, March 31 (IHT)—The following is a continuation of the listing of highlights of European music and art festivals that has appeared in the editions of March 4-5, 11-12, 18-19 and 25-26. A further listing will appear in the IHT editions of April 8-9.

Evian (May 4-14): Mainly for chamber music, including the third annual competition for string quartets. Aside from concerts by competing ensembles, other programs will be given by the Talich Quartet from Prague, the Elysian Wind Quintet, Niccanor Zabaleta and the Prague Conservatory Orchestra and Alexandre Lagoys with the Bucharest Camerata. (Festival d'Evian, Casino Royal Hotel, Chateau de Blonay, 74500 Evian, France.)

Lucerne (Aug. 16-Sept. 7): The city celebrates its 800th anniversary and the 40th of its music festival with the usual formidable array of symphonic, chamber and solo concerts. Besides the Swiss Festival Orchestra and Basel Radio Orchestra, there will be visits by the Vienna and Berlin Philharmonics and the Chicago Symphony. The music of Leos Janacek is featured on several programs, including a concert performance of "The Makropoulos Case" by an ensemble from the Prague National Theater, and Alexander Tcherenpina (1899-1977) will be honored in a concert including his music and compositions of his father and two of his sons. (International Festival of Music, Filustrasse 14, 6002 Lucerne, Switzerland.)

Edinburgh (Aug. 20-Sept. 9): This year's rich program includes the Zurich Opera's trio of Monteverdi operas, the Frankfurt Opera with works by Janacek and Luigi Nono, the Scottish Opera with "Pelléas et Mélisande" and a return of last year's festival production of "Carmen." The Chicago Symphony and Dresden Staatskapelle join British orchestras in the concert program, recitals and chamber concerts are star-studded and there are daily theater and dance events, not to mention the Fringe and the Military Tattoo. (21 Market Street, Edinburgh, EH1 1BW.)

Helsinki (Aug. 24-Sept. 9): Leading Finnish artists and ensembles and the opening of the opera, dance and theater season are supplemented by visitors among them the Ensemble Kontrapunkte, the Eder Quartet, pianists Lazar Berman, Wilhelm Kempff, Sviatoslav Richter and Peter Serkin, and there is an exhibition of art in churches. (Helsinki Festival, Unioninkatu 28, SF-00100 Helsinki 10.)

Stress (Aug. 26-Sept. 18): The Virtuosi di Roma and Collegium

Musicum Italicum do Vivaldi's "Juditha Triumphans," the Milan Radio Orchestra and Chorus do Cherubini and Verdi, and the Bamberg Symphony does Beethoven with Alicia de Larrocha. Realists include Hermann Prey, Yehudi Menuhin and the Eschenbach-Frantz piano duo, while Elly Ameling and Maurice André will be soloists with the Württemberg-Heilbronn Chamber Orchestra. (Settimane Musicali di Sreza, Via R. Bonghi 4, I-28049 Sreza, Italy.)

Montreux-Vevy (Aug. 31-Oct. 7): Schubert year will be marked in concerts by Hermann Prey, the Munich Nonet and pianist Christa Romer; orchestral concerts are by the Chicago Symphony (its Swiss debut), the Bamberg Symphony, the Zurich and Slovak Chamber Orchestras, the Monte Carlo National Orchestra and the South German Radio Orchestra from Stuttgart; Les Menestriers and Musica da Camera Praga do their early-music specialties in the Chateau de Chillon on Lake Geneva, and a series of organ concerts pairs that instrument with trombone, trumpet and orchestra. (27bis Avenue des Alpes, CH-1820 Montreux, Switzerland.)

Wroclaw (Sept. 1-7): A week-long festival of oratorios and cantatas, mostly by Polish ensembles, including Britten's "War Requiem," Mahler's "Das Klagende Lied," Cherubini's Requiem and a staged performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio," as well as contemporary works. (Wroclaw Cantans, Swierczewskiego 19, 50044 Wroclaw, Poland.)

—DAVID STEVENS.

## Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, March 31 (IHT)—This is how The New York Times critics rate new plays and films:

## Plays

"Native Son," adapted from Richard Wright's novel, "lacks the breadth and even the atmospheric detail of the original," Mel Gussow says. However, "there is no denying that this is still an incendiary work of theater." The director, Dick Gaffield, has been "generally fortunate in his choice of cast; this is particularly true in the case of Bo Rucker," as Bigger Thomas. Gussow says that "if the book has not been fully realized in the play, neither have Gaffield's intentions been fully realized in this production."

"Valpurga" is a "sprightly animated version of Ben Jonson's mordant comedy," Thomas Lask says. "It is somewhat stripped down and quite unpretentious." Coral C. Potter is Valpurga in this production, which Lask "can't imagine anyone coming away from disappointed." He says: "The play is...remarkably free of business. Thus, the players are thrown back on Jonson's plant verse, take their cues from it and mold their actions around it."

## Films

"The Other Side of the Mountain, Part II," is director Larry Pearce's sequel to the 1975 film of the same name about a championship woman skier who had been paralyzed in a downhill accident. "The problem with Part II," according to Vincent Canby, is "that there are no problems. The ones that screenwriter Douglas Day Stewart has attempted to dramatize are lugubriously unbelievable." Jill Kinmont, played by Marilyn Hassett, falls in love with and eventually marries a long-distance truck driver played by Timothy Bottoms. The film "is really a 30 minute postscript to the original story blown up to feature length by artificial plot problems..."

## AROUND THE GALLERIES IN EUROPE

## London

Leonard Rosoman, Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W.1, to April 7. It is difficult if not impossible for even the most sophisticated European to appreciate the loneliness of space in Midwest America. In recent years no one has better captured the spirit of the place than Leonard Rosoman, who in the summer of 1976 made two railroad journeys, one from Chicago to Oakland, Calif., and from San Francisco to Santa Fe, N.M. Thirteen of the most important recent paintings are the fruit of these two journeys, while a further group of seven gives his particular impressions of Long Island. This exhibition once more demonstrates how

adaptable to fresh motifs is a command of romantic representation.

Eight Artists, Kasmin at Knoedler Gallery, Savoy & Moore House, 143 New Bond Street, London W.1. This is a neat and small anthology of names well-known on both sides of the Atlantic. To begin with, there are excellent works by Howard Hodgkin and Hans Hofmann, and a splendid medium-sized sculpture by Anthony Caro. David Hockney and Richard Smith show predictable, and to my view not very interesting, small works. And there are bright intelligent works by Helen Frankenthaler, Anthony Hill and Stephen Buckley. Considered as an entity, this is a crisp, lively and well-worth-a-visit show, which inspires confidence in contemporary activities.

Glyn Morgan, Gilbert Parr Gallery, 285 King's Road, London

S.W.3, to April 15. It is almost 10 years since Glyn Morgan, a romantic and fantastic painter and draftsman, had a one-man London show. This is, therefore, a major exhibition, with two series of oil paintings on the death of Orpheus and on the theme of garden ponds (here a vague echo of Monet); a set of collage variations on the theme of Apollo and Marsyas; and a suite of pencil drawings from nature. The drawings are clearly the foundations on which these airy and seductive fantasies are built.

Louis Le Brocqy, Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies Street, London W.1, to April 15. This is an extraordinary series of 69 variations on a theme—an obsessive attempt by the foremost living Irish painter to portray the essential James Joyce. These "Studies toward an image of James Joyce" conveniently divide into three groups—charcoal drawings (studies 1/44) watercolors (25/69) and large oils (60/69).

This latest series has an obvious affinity with the "Studies toward an image of W.B. Yeats," which were shown in Paris two years ago, but this series is both psychologically and iconographically more accomplished and more successful.

Jewish Artists of Great Britain 1845/945, Belgrave Gallery, 17 Motcomb Street, London S.W.1, to April 16. This is a triumph of a loan exhibition organized by a comparatively small gallery which has only been in existence for four years. More than 80 major paintings and drawings include work by Simeon Solomon, William Rotherstein, and his brother Albert Rotherstein, Lucien Pissaro, Epstein, Gertler, the soldier poet painter Isaac Rosenberg, Bomberg, Meninsky, Edward Wolfe and Josef Herman.

J.J. Tissot, Lumley Cazalet in association with Jane Abdy, 24 Davies Street, London W.1, to April 21. From 1870 to 1882 the French painter Tissot lived and worked in London, taking as his principal model his beautiful Irish mistress, Kathleen Newton. This is especially true of his etching and drypoints, more than 40 of which make up this exhibition. As much as anything, this series is the narrative of a happy period in a loving and successful life, overflowing with pleasure and bonhomie.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

## Paris

Pol Bury, Galeria Maeght, 13 Rue de Teheran, Paris 8, to April 30. Pol Bury is a remarkable craftsman and inventor of slow-moving sculpture. The present show offers fountains and reliefs. The fountains are like trees made of broad steel cylinders, with branches projecting more or less horizontally. Each branch gradually fills with water

and finally dips down to pour out its contents, after which it bounces back up, nods around, right and left, and fills up once more. Such magic fountains should, of course, be in public gardens where they would be turned on at certain hours. The reliefs are made of flat wood cut out in circles, squares, etc. They have a 1930-ish flavor, except that they move slowly and sneakily, so that although we practically do not perceive the movement, we can sometimes get the uncanny sense of a living, invisible presence.

Serge Clement, Galerie Beau-bourg, 23 Rue du Renard, Paris 4, to April 22. There is something a bit mannered about the work of this talented painter and this detracts from the credibility of his subdued and lyrical subjects. A child looks at a flayed rabbit, a nude woman sits by the open door of a country house with a phone in front of her. All this is painted most carefully in a minutely pointillist manner, but there appears to be a contradiction between the manner and the content, as though the latter were shifted to a remote distance which belies or denies the original emotional elan which it professes.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

## ART EXHIBITIONS

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60 Masterpieces.  
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## AUCTION SALES

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FORMER MAYORKA'S COLLECTION & VARIOUS PRIVATE COLLECTIONS  
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from TURKEY, PERSIA (Alicia Minot), CAUCASUS, CENTRAL ASIA. Mainly of XIXth cent., among which: Rare Turkish silk "garden" carpet - exceptional HERKE silk carpet - 14 valuable PERSIAN and TURKISH silk carpets.

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XVIIIth, XVIIIth & XVIIIth cent. tapestries.  
• XVIIIth cent. ALDENARDE tapestry "Feuilles de choux au griffon", 2.75 m. x 3.03 m.  
• XVIIIth cent. BRUSSELS tapestry "La Kermesse villageoise", after a cartoon by David Teniers, 3.30 m. x 5.40 m.  
• XVIIIth cent. Flemish workshop "Scene Champêtre", 3.30 m. x 4.25 m.  
• BRUSSELS tapestry, circa 1650 "Ajax et les Troyens", 3.70 m. x 4.80 m.  
• XVIIIth cent. BRUSSELS tapestry "Hélène d'Armée" by Franz GEBELS, 3.30 m. x 2.60 m.  
• XVIIIth cent. BRUSSELS tapestry manufacture "Chasse aux Sangliers", 2.70 m. x 4.45 m.

Public viewings: Friday, April 28, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Saturday, April 29, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Expert appraisal and information: Mr. Alan BAER, The International Art Registry Ltd., New York, Tel.: (212) 374-6371.  
Experts: Mr. Roger BECHIRIAN, Paris, Tel.: 024.53.18.  
Mr. Pierre CORNETTE DE SAINT CYR  
24, av. George-V, 75008 PARIS.  
Tel.: 359.13.97.  
Mr. Jean CHRISTIN  
Hôtel Judicieux  
8, R. de la Chapelle, 1207 GENEVE, Tel.: 36.22.55.



**AMC to Join Forces With Renault****Wide-Ranging Pact Just Short of Merger**

DETROIT, March 31 (UPI)—American Motors Corp. and Renault officials announced today a preliminary agreement on a plan to combine sales and eventually manufacturing operations of the two companies.

In a joint statement, AMC President Gerald Meyers and Renault Vice President Bernard Vernier-Palliez, president of state-owned Renault, said the companies will "work to reach a definitive, legally binding agreement" within the next few months on a plan to:

- Combine distribution of AMC and Renault vehicles in the United States and Canada.
- Develop future product plans regarding Renault and AMC passenger cars to be sold in the United States and Canada.
- Consider eventual manufacture of one or more Renault cars in AMC's U.S. assembly plants.
- Sell AMC Jeep vehicles through the Renault dealer network in selected international markets.

- Ship increased quantities of Le Car (Renault 5s) to America as soon as possible for sale through the AMC and Renault dealer network.

[In Paris, a Renault spokesman said that "We haven't yet definitely established the objectives of this agreement. This is only a cooperation agreement. We are not looking for a merger." AP-Dow Jones reported. He said that it was impossible to say yet how many cars would be involved. He did say no money was being put in on either side in equity share purchases or otherwise.]

Mr. Meyers said the arrangement AMC was looking for would be short of an outright merger, but would involve combined marketing and eventual production of foreign cars at AMC plants.

The announcement ended weeks of speculation in the auto industry concerning plans by the hard-pressed No. 4 U.S. automaker to combine operations with a foreign car manufacturer.

[In Washington, a Justice Department spokesman said that "either we or the Federal Trade Commission will look into it." AP-Dow Jones reported. The government routinely examines such agreements to determine whether they might be anti-competitive.]

[In New York, Reuters reported that industry analysts reacted favorably, anticipating important benefits for AMC, particularly in preventing any significant defection of disgruntled dealers.]

**Concern in U.S. Grows Over Lagging Research**

NEW YORK, March 31 (NYT)—Some key administration officials think that government inaction or restrictions account for the sluggish productivity growth and loss of competitiveness of U.S. industry—and they are beginning to show their concern.

The officials, including Frank Press, director of the President's Office of Science and Technology Policy, Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps and Richard Atkinson, head of the National Science Foundation, think the government is not doing enough to support industrial research and development and may even be hampering it by tax and regulatory policies.

Mr. Press, who is on leave from his post as chairman of the geophysics department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, believes there is decreasing private investment in the kind of research that could lead to new products and processes. He said industrial research managers complain they have to put a larger share of their income into so-called "defensive" measures to meet new environmental and consumer safety standards.

He is worried about evidence that U.S. equipment and facilities are aging and not being replaced fast enough to keep industries competitive. Small, high-technology companies are having considerable difficulty in obtaining capital.

In response to the situation, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in conjunction with the Commerce Department, is starting a major "domestic policy review" of the issue of industrial innovation. Mr. Press said the policy review would address itself to a broad range of possible solutions, including larger federal subsidies for civilian research and development, tax policy—including a proposed research and development tax credit, similar to the investment tax credit—revised



Ian Mackintosh

**PEOPLE IN BUSINESS**

Continental Illinois Ltd. has appointed Ian Mackintosh as deputy managing director to head the merchant bank's corporate finance and international securities efforts. Mr. Mackintosh was previously executive director of Citicorp International Bank Ltd.

Edward O'Neal Jr. has been named general manager of Chemical Bank in France, replacing Royall Victor who has been named senior vice-president at the parent New York bank. Vincent Comboni has been named deputy managing director of Chemical Bank International Ltd. in London. He was succeeded as general manager of Chemical Bank's Italian branch by Marzio Astarita.

Roberto Muls has been appointed vice-president of Europe for Armo International. Previously, he was area director for Southern Europe, Africa and the Mideast.

**Britain Forms Securities Body**

LONDON, March 31 (Reuters)—The Bank of England said today it is setting up a self-regulatory body for the securities industry.

The establishment of the Council for Securities Industry follows extensive consultations with existing regulatory bodies, particularly the Takeover Panel. The Council will formalize and extend coordination between the stock exchange and market participants.

However, different sectors of the British securities industry will maintain and develop their own regulatory roles, the bank added.

governmental regulations "without compromising public needs" and the patent laws.

The aim will be to come up with a set of options for President Carter on ways the government can help industry strengthen its research effort and productive performance.

**Highest-Level Concern**  
In an interview, Mr. Press said that, though the subject of how to spur innovation was old, "a lot of interest has now converged on it at the highest level."

The number of both product and process patents is declining in the United States compared with foreign countries. This is a matter of public as well as private concern, in his view. The payoff in high-technology fields is extraordinarily great, especially when looked at from the standpoint of total social returns.

He noted that some foreign governments were doing much more than the United States to support civilian research and development. Japan, for instance, this year is putting \$300 million of government money into microelectronic research.

West Germany is providing from 50-to-95 percent of the research and development funds for those civilian industries requesting aid and judged to be important to the economy as a whole.

**Yen-Bond Rates Down**  
TOKYO, March 31 (AP-DJ)—Malaysia has issued in Japan 15 billion yen (about \$67 million) in 10-year bonds with a coupon of 6.5 percent, priced at 99.25, Daiwa Securities, the lead underwriter, said today. The coupon is the lowest so far, reflecting the cut in interest rates following the lowering of Japan's official discount rate to 3.5 percent March 15.

**3 Undercut U.S. Steel's Price Hike****Smaller Firms Bow To Carter Pressure**

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—Following National Steel Corp.'s lead, Inland Steel Co. and Republic Steel bowed today to Carter administration pressure and undercut price increases announced earlier this week by two major steelmakers.

However, most other steel companies held off joining the new round of price increases until U.S. Steel Corp. decides whether to stick by its \$10.50-a-ton increase or roll it back about halfway.

The nation's largest producer announced the hike Wednesday to offset higher coal costs arising from settlement of the recent miners' strike. But yesterday, it was undercut by National Steel Corp., which raised its prices by \$5.50 a ton. National, the third largest U.S. producer, said a bigger increase was justified, but it settled for less because it wanted to help fight inflation. President Carter yesterday termed the \$10.50-a-ton hike "excessive."

U.S. Steel President David Roderick said prior to the National Steel announcement that if Mr. Carter "asks us to roll back we would certainly listen to the President." But Mr. Roderick added that market forces determine prices and "we haven't announced a price increase to roll it back."

U.S. Steel's increase, which analysts said could raise the price of the average car by \$10-\$15, was immediately matched by ninth-ranked Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel.

George Stinson, chairman of National Steel, said the \$5.50-a-ton price increase did not in any way offset extraordinary energy costs incurred during the coal strike, "which, if averaged for the year, could justify a much higher increase."

"Nevertheless," he said, "mindful of the impact of our action on our customers and of the inflationary forces now at work in the economy, we have concluded that an increase at this time should be limited to cover immediate, direct cost increases."

**Japan Said Placing Funds In Banks To Cut Reserves**

TOKYO, March 31 (Reuters)—Japan's Finance Ministry has placed part of its official foreign reserves with commercial banks in a move to reduce the psychological impact on the foreign-exchange market when it announces end-March reserves—expected to show a very large rise, banking sources said today.

The sources said from \$400 million to \$600 million or more was placed with the 13 leading commercial banks and the specialized foreign exchange bank, the Bank of Tokyo.

Japan's reserves were \$24.19 billion at the end of February and are expected to be swelled due to Bank of Japan intervention in the foreign-exchange market, put at over \$5 billion.

Separately, Japanese Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto said that cabinet ministers will meet later next week to discuss new measures to cut the country's trade and current-account surplus, although he did not elaborate.

**Tokyo Stocks Rise**  
TOKYO, March 31 (AP-DJ)—Prices on the Tokyo stock exchange continued to surge today, supported by enthusiastic buying from institutional investors and corporations in the last trading session in fiscal 1977.

The Nikkei Dow index rose 36.48 to stand at a record 5,447.76.

Volume on the first section was about 740 million shares—the biggest volume in the past seven months—compared with about 530 million shares yesterday.

**Unemployment Up**  
TOKYO, March 31 (AP-DJ)—Unemployment in Japan in February rose to the third highest level since 1953, the statistics bu-

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****McDermott, B&W Merger Approved**

Shareholders of J. Ray McDermott & Co., an offshore oil operations firm, have voted to acquire Babcock & Wilcox, a major manufacturer of industrial boilers and energy systems, in a stock exchange deal valued at \$387.3 million. Each share of B&W common stock will be converted into shares of McDermott preferred. To cover the acquisition, McDermott created 25 million shares of preferred stock. In addition, the company will boost the present 36 million shares of common stock to 60 million shares. The merger ends a year-long bidding war for B&W between McDermott and United Technologies, a larger conglomerate based in Hartford, Conn. United originally bid \$42 a share for the stock finally purchased by McDermott for \$62.50 a share. McDermott will exchange one share of its \$2.20 convertible cumulative preferred stock and one share of its \$2.60 preferred stock for each B&W share McDermott does not already own. The preferred shares are valued at about \$62.50, the same as that McDermott paid in cash under its 1977 tender offer.

**BOC Raises Stake in Aircro**

BOC International has acquired an additional 841,500 shares of Aircro, increasing its stake in to

6.6 million shares, or about 54 percent. The latest purchases were at \$44.125 a share and complete BOC's purchases of Aircro "at the present time." Both companies make industrial gases. Aircro, based in New Jersey, has been opposed to attempts by BOC to obtain control. As the result of a disputed tender offer, BOC earlier this year acquired 1.8 million Aircro shares, increasing the U.K. company's interest in Aircro to 49 percent. BOC subsequently sought—and was refused—Aircro's blessing for a further \$43-a-share offer for the remaining Aircro shares. Although it had approved in advance BOC's offer for the 1.8 million shares, Aircro later went to court to charge that the offer was part of a scheme by BOC to acquire Aircro's shares outstanding "at a low and unfair price."

**Dollfus Mieg Expects Loss**

Dollfus Mieg, a major French textile group, says it will post a loss of 30-to-35 million French francs for 1977 compared with a loss of 19.7 million francs in 1976. The board will probably suggest passing the 1977 dividend payout against three francs a share, the company says, but sales since the beginning of year conform to expectations, and that its results in 1978 will likely show an improvement on last year.

**Officially Ends Bretton Woods System****IMF Starts 'New Game' as Rules Change**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—A totally revamped international monetary system will go into effect tomorrow, when ratification of an amendment overhauling the International Monetary Fund's charter will be completed. The IMF announced yesterday.

The change in rules legalizes flexible exchange rates and allocates to the IMF considerable power for "surveillance" of currency fluctuations. It also marks the legal end of the Bretton Woods system that provided for fixed-exchange rates and tied the dollar to gold.

Essentials of the new system were agreed upon by the IMF's Interim Committee in Jamaica in January 1976, and the rules governing surveillance were announced last year.

IMF General Counsel Joseph Gold said at a press conference yesterday that the IMF now en-

ters "a new game" in which the IMF may bring pressure on member nations not following exchange-rate principles.

The amendment, the second in the IMF's 34-year history, does not provide the complete reform that some hoped to accomplish when the Bretton Woods system began its collapse on Aug. 15, 1971—the date President Nixon abandoned the convertibility of the dollar into gold.

The amendment, now ratified by the required 60 percent of members with 80 percent of voting power, is based on legal acceptance of the floating rates that have developed since then.

Members can set up any exchange system they choose but may not maintain a value for their currencies in terms of gold.

Among other significant potential developments are a possible expansion in the use of special drawing rights (SDRs)—the principal reserve asset of the IMF. Members can now exchange or transfer SDRs freely, and the IMF may authorize other international institutions, such as the World Bank, to use them.

The IMF also gains the power to invest its surplus funds, currently about 700 million SDR, in interest-bearing securities. Officials said the increased member quotas established by the Sixth General Review would go into effect within 30 days, enlarging the IMF's resources to 39 billion SDR from 29.2 billion.

Mr. Gold noted that the IMF now is moving "from a rather rigid code to one of great enabling powers, including the power to modify the international monetary system without further amendment."

The surveillance power could turn out to be the crucial element, if exchange markets continue to be erratic and disorderly. The essence of the system, officials said, is that the amended charter gives members freedom of choice, but not freedom of behavior, in the sense that all members are bound by certain obligations and subject to surveillance by the fund.

The broad principles rule out manipulation of rates, but allow intervention to adjust disorderly conditions. Members are supposed to take into account "the interests of other members."

The ultimate sanction is the power of the managing director, on his own initiative, to raise the question of a member's exchange rate policy "informally and confidentially," reporting back the results to the executive board.

**Gold Stock Valuation**

WASHINGTON, March 31 (Reuters)—Major central bank gold transactions are unlikely to

stem from ratification of the IMF's amendment to its articles of agreement, senior IMF officials say, noting that gold transactions will now be possible at market-related prices.

Separately, a high treasury official said that the United States does not "intend to make any change in the valuation of its gold stock" due to the amendment. The U.S. gold stock is currently valued at about \$11.72 billion at the old official price of about \$43 an ounce.

Officials in London, Tokyo and Brussels said their countries do not plan to revalue their gold stocks.

**NYSE Prices Fall Broadly In Moderate Trading**

NEW YORK, March 31 (UPI)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated broadly today in moderate trading, as investors are increasingly burdened by inflation worries.

Analysts traced today's nervousness to another large rise in the nation's money supply reported late yesterday by the Federal Reserve added to fears the Carter administration may be heading toward some method of holding down wages and prices.

"Wall Street is in a distrustful mood and fearful that perhaps it (controls) will be introduced under a guise such as tax-based incomes policy," one analyst said.

The President said he plans to reveal his anti-inflation plan on returning from his trip to South America and Africa.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed off 2.26 at 757.36. Volume totaled 20.13 million shares, down from 20.46 million yesterday.

Declines led advances by about 796 to about 535.

American Motors was the most active Big Board issue, rising 1/2 to 5 after the company announced plans to tie up with the French automaker, Renault.

Among other actives, Sears Roebuck eased 1/4 to 22 1/2. Lockheed declined 1/4 to 16 1/2 and Exxon was down 1/4 at 44 1/2.

Pan American fell 1/4 to 5 1/2. The company said in its annual report it is still having problems

**W. German Costs Up**

WIESBADEN, West Germany, March 31 (AP-DJ)—West Germany's cost-of-living index rose 0.2 percent in March from February and was up 3 percent from a year earlier, the statistics office said today in a preliminary report.

**Trade Deficit Rises To Record in U.S.**

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI)—The U.S. trade deficit skidded to a record \$4.52 billion in February, prompting President Carter to remind America's trading partners it is time for them to help right the imbalance.

It was the 21st consecutive monthly deficit with purchases of imported oil, steel, television sets and manufactured goods leading the way, the Commerce Department reported.

Mr. Carter's statement, released through Vice President Walter Mondale's office, said that "we are seriously concerned at this further increase in our trade deficit underlines once again the importance on the part of the United States of dealing with the fundamental factors that cause large trade imbalances."

**Urges Cooperation**  
He said, "On the part of foreign countries, these developments again call attention to the need for countries with current-account surpluses to take the necessary actions to begin reducing these surpluses."

The department said imports increased 16.5 percent from January to a record high \$14.4 billion in February, while exports dropped 1 percent to \$9.92 billion.

The administration acknowledged that "special factors" including the weather and the coal strike had hurt the U.S. trading position, and said they "underscore the very high costs of continued delay on the energy bill."

Mr. Carter promised to turn his attention to the energy package and the continuing fight against inflation when he returns Monday from his trip to South America and Africa.

But oil continued to be the chief import problem. The department said petroleum imports in-

creased \$347 million in February to \$3.6 billion. Iron and steel imports rose \$160 million, while machine and transport equipment rose percent to \$3.9 billion.

**Dollar Falls Sharply on Trade News**

LONDON, March (Reuters)—The dollar fell sharply on European foreign exchange markets tonight as dealers pressed shock and dismay at the announcement of the weekly U.S. trade deficit in history.

The news of the record deficit hit the markets in the last hour of trading and the dollar, which had already been weak, took a plunge.

Many dealers said the deficit was well above even the most pessimistic expectations. From a midday quote around 2.0220 Deutsche mark the dollar fell to 2.0055 before closing fractionally better 2.0075.

Dealers described the mark as very nervous and volume unusually heavy for a Friday.

In Zurich, the news drove the dollar to 1.83 Swiss francs on an opening rate of 1.8890.

The dollar did not do badly against sterling which was having a bad day today. The dollar closed in London at \$1.8631, down from \$1.8531 midday and \$1.8615 last night.

But the dollar closed here 22.25 yen, down from a night's close in London of 222.5 yen; and at 4.56 French franc compared with last night's 4.608.

As the dollar plunged, the price of gold jumped. It reached \$183.75 an ounce in Zurich trading outside normal hours after the bullion market there closed with the rate at \$181.88 an ounce shortly before the U.S. trade deficit was announced.

Meanwhile, in New York, the dollar continued to move sharply lower in erratic, nervous trading.

**Dutch Trade Gap Cut**

AMSTERDAM, March 31 (AP-DJ)—The trade gap in the Netherlands narrowed in January to a 48-million-guilder deficit (about \$22.1 million) from a 533-million-guilder deficit a year earlier, the statistical agency reports. Imports fell to 9.37 billion guilders from 9.4 billion a year earlier while exports rose to 9.32 billion guilders from 8.9 billion.

**Eurocurrency Interest Rates**

	Dollar	Mark
1 M.	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	3 1/2 - 3 3/4
3 M.	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	3 1/2 - 3 3/4
6 M.	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	3 1/2 - 3 3/4
1 Y.	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	3 1/2 - 3 3/4
	Frank	Swfr
1 M.	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	6 1/2 - 6 3/4
3 M.	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	6 1/2 - 6 3/4
6 M.	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	6 1/2 - 6 3/4
1 Y.	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	6 1/2 - 6 3/4

**MONTEREY TRUST S.A.**

Société anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen.  
Commercial Register: Section B No. 553.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF MONTEREY TRUST S.A. will be held at its registered office at 14 Rue Aldringen, 14 Rue Aldringen, on April 18th, 1978, at 11:00 o'clock for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1. Amendment of article 18 paragraph A2 of the articles which will in future read as follows:

Article 18 paragraph A2:  
The value of all stocks, shares, bonds, subscription rights, warrants or any other investments and securities which are quoted or negotiated on a New York stock exchange is their closing bid price recorded on the applicable valuation date or in the case where no bid price was recorded on that day the most recent bid price recorded; however, if in the estimation of the company such bid price does not reflect the correct value of these securities the company can substitute to such bid price such other price which in its estimation represents the market value at a New York stock exchange on the relevant date based on information currently available.

2. Amendment of article 8 first paragraph of the articles which will in future read as follows:

Article 8 first paragraph:  
The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held in Luxembourg at the registered office of the company or at any other place in Luxembourg which will be indicated in the convening notice, the last Tuesday in the month of June, at 10:00 hours and for the first time in nineteen hundred and seventy-eight.

3. To renew the authority to issue new shares for a further period of five years.  
Resolutions on the agenda of the extraordinary general meeting will require that at least 50 per cent of the total issued and outstanding capital are represented at the meeting. Should such quorum not be reached, a second meeting would then be convened not earlier than a month later. At such postponed meeting no quorum will be required. In the extraordinary meeting a majority of two thirds will be required for resolutions on the items of the agenda.

In order to take part at the above meeting on April 18th, 1978, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five business days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following banks:

—Banque Générale de Luxembourg, S.A.  
14 Rue Aldringen, LUXEMBOURG.  
—Crescent & Co.  
12 Tolkemans' Yard, LONDON, E.C2.

The Board of Directors.

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Stocks and Div. in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	Close High Low	Chge Prev Close	Stocks and Div. in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	Close High Low	Chge Prev Close	Stocks and Div. in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	Close High Low	Chge Prev Close	Stocks and Div. in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	Close High Low	Chge Prev Close
Microsoft	18.45	175.00	172.12	1	18.45	175.00	172.12	1	18.45	175.00	172.12	1	18.45	175.00	172.12

## East Bloc Cuts Poor States Aid

PARIS, March 31 (AP-DJ)—Financial aid from East European countries to developing nations are relatively small and declining, and their terms are hardening, according to a study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The study, made in December and released yesterday, covers Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania.

Their total net disbursement, including trade credits and not concessional loans (excluding aid to Cuba and Vietnam) is estimated to have averaged \$110 million annually over the period 1970-1976. This represents on average 0.04 percent of gross national product of the countries involved.

Capital flows to developing nations from the 18-member nations of the OECD Development Assistance Committee totaled \$40.6 billion in 1976, or from \$39.9 billion in 1975.

	Open	Close
London	106.75	101.80
Zurich	106.75	101.875
Paris (125 kilo)	106.625	102.65



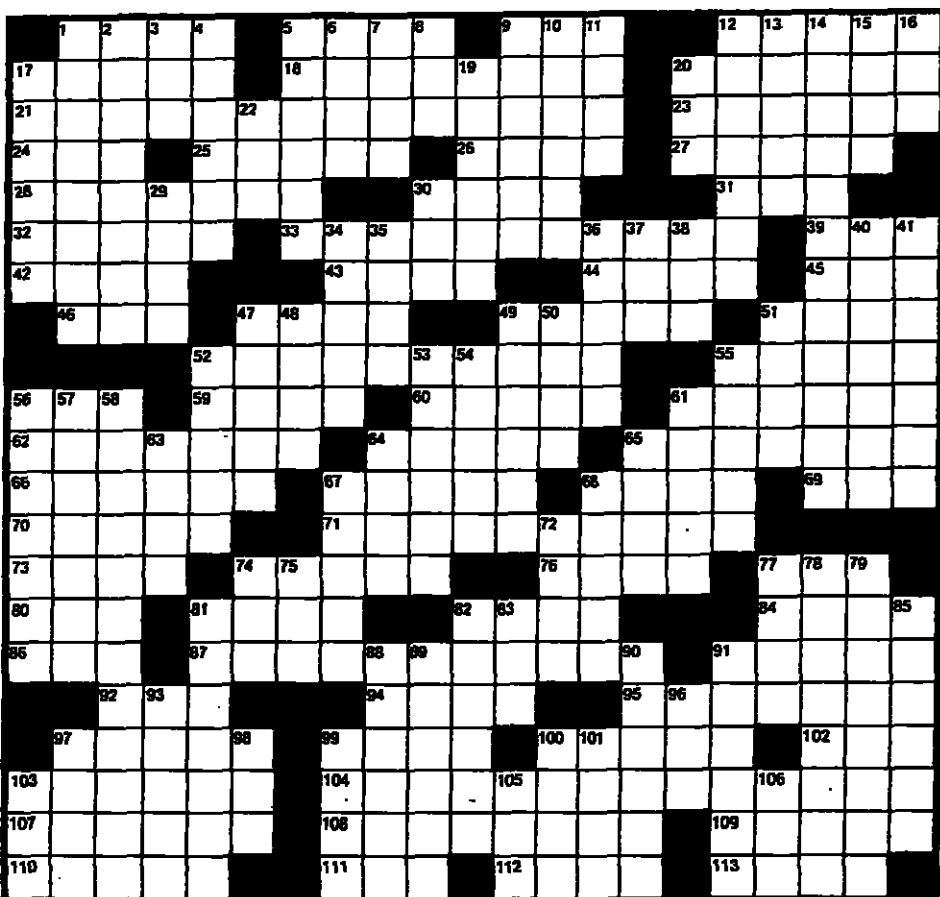




CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

FIRST SIGN—By Richard Silvestri



- ACROSS
- 1 Milk, in Metz
  - 2 Precinct
  - 3 Hope
  - 4 Cleopatra's craft
  - 5 Recoil
  - 6 Mineral made into jewelry
  - 7 Deli offering
  - 8 Go-between
  - 9 Parnassian regions
  - 10 Roman Helios
  - 11 Lord's domain
  - 12 Touched down
  - 13 York or Dark
  - 14 Krypton in one
  - 15 Relative of a pompadour
  - 16 Pershing's command
  - 17 Dried up
  - 18 Group honored in April
  - 19 Descartes's conclusion
  - 20 Calendar abbr.
  - 21 Foray
  - 22 "How now!"
  - 23 "Hamlet"
  - 24 "Flesh: Comb."
  - 25 form
  - 26 A.M.A. members
  - 27 Pod
  - 28 inhabitants
  - 29 Break off
  - 30 Hart
  - 31 Likely to collapse
  - 32 Arrive
  - 33 Indy entry
  - 34 Bien—(Fr. darling)
  - 35 Oregon or Santa Fe
  - 36 Ill will
  - 37 Sweet potato
  - 38 Like a cliché
  - 39 Dueler's choice
  - 40 Maximally

- DOWN
- 1 Floor covering
  - 2 Like a deer
  - 3 Hockey milieu
  - 4 Called
  - 5 Ten-percenters
  - 6 Renovate

DOWN

- 7 Arab prince
- 8 rule (usually)
- 9 "We" different degrees
- 10 Emerson
- 11 Geographic hub of N.Y.
- 12 Met basso
- 13 Balloonist's need
- 14 Animate
- 15 Offshoot
- 16 F.B.I. employees
- 17 Herr's word for 3 Down
- 18 Most like Solomon
- 19 Outlined
- 20 Fell Pike (England's highest point)
- 21 Game counter
- 22 Military meal

DOWN

- 30 Lanka (Ceylon)
- 31 Clear the board
- 32 Ready money
- 33 Tangle or disengage
- 34 Anger
- 35 Where the stapes is
- 36 Magazine piece
- 37 Least
- 38 magnanimous
- 39 Makeup
- 40 Lazarus or Eames
- 41 Emulates
- 42 Hamill
- 43 Nobelist
- 44 Metchnikoff
- 45 Go soft
- 46 Employee's delight
- 47 "Take the" 1941 song

DOWN

- 54 Stand used for shaping tiles
- 55 Sounds of surprise
- 56 Make vulgar
- 57 Statistician of a kind
- 58 Rude and boisterous
- 59 Acted the buffoon
- 60 Croissant
- 61 Melodic subject
- 62 Travail
- 63 Pope in 928
- 64 Ricketty airplane
- 65 Wine city
- 66 Suburb of Rabat
- 67 Wash against the shore
- 68 The Somalis
- 69 Kind of vine
- 70 Nun's relative
- 71 Rutgers' Knights

DOWN

- 82 Wan
- 83 Tax agcy.
- 84 Read carefully
- 85 Balzac's "Goriot"
- 86 Near-perfect horseshoe pitch
- 87 Soldier on watch
- 88 Composed
- 89 Employ again
- 90 Garland
- 91 Comparative word
- 92 Campus org. active in 60's
- 93 Czech stream: Ger. spelling
- 94 Letter on a key
- 95 Biol. or chem.
- 96 Shooter
- 97 Between lge. and sm.

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBANY	15	59	overcast	MADRID	11	52	cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	10	50	overcast	MIAMI	19	66	cloudy
ANAKAP	10	50	overcast	MILAN	12	54	cloudy
ATLANTA	14	57	overcast	MONTREAL	3	38	sunny
BEIRUT	18	64	clear	MOSCOW	10	50	cloudy
BELGRADE	18	64	clear	MUNICH	15	59	cloudy
BELMONT	18	64	clear	NEW YORK	9	48	overcast
BRUSSELS	10	50	cloudy	NICE	12	54	overcast
BUCHAREST	12	54	cloudy	OSLO	4	39	cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	64	clear	PARIS	11	52	cloudy
CASABLANCA	10	50	overcast	PRAGUE	17	63	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	50	cloudy	ROME	11	52	rain
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	clear	SOFIA	12	54	clear
DUBLIN	11	52	cloudy	STOCKHOLM	5	41	cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	cloudy	TEHRAN	17	63	cloudy
EL PASO	14	57	cloudy	TEL AVIV	19	66	clear
FRANKFURT	12	54	overcast	TUNIS	14	57	cloudy
GENEVA	10	50	overcast	VIENNA	17	63	overcast
HELSINKI	5	41	cloudy	WARSAW	20	68	clear
ISTANBUL	18	64	clear	WASHINGTON	14	57	cloudy
LAS PALMAS	14	57	cloudy	ZURICH	10	50	cloudy
LISBON	14	57	rain				
LONDON	7	45	rain				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	sunny				

(Yesterday's readings in US and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

THE YOUNG HAMILTON

By James Thomas Flexner. Little Brown. Illustrated. 497 pp. \$15.00.

Reviewed by John Leonard

According to Woodrow Wilson, Alexander Hamilton was "a very great man, but not a great American." According to Talleyrand, "I consider Napoleon, Fox and Hamilton the three greatest men of our epoch, and I do not hesitate to award first place to Hamilton." According to Daniel Webster, "He smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of public credit, and it sprang upon its feet." According to John Adams, he was "the bastard son of a Scotch peddler."

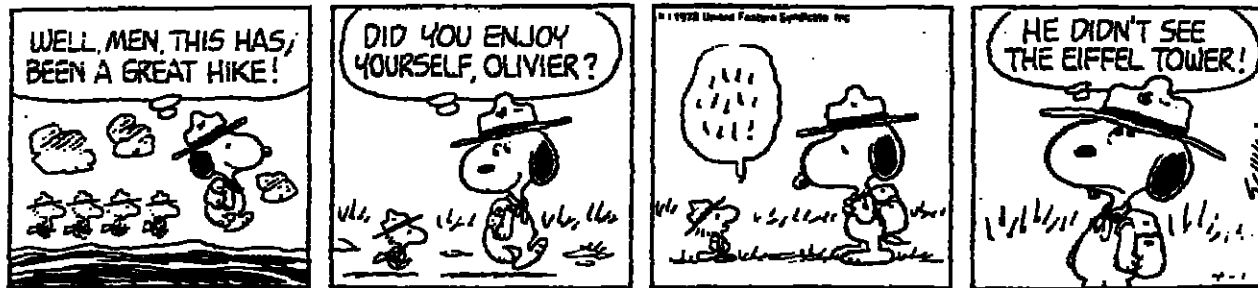
He died in 1804, at the age of 47, after the famous duel with Aaron Burr. James Thomas Flexner covers his first 26 years from the West Indian childhood to the end of the American Revolution. It isn't clear whether a second volume is intended, although Flexner's record — four volumes on the history of American painting, etc. — suggests that one is inevitable. If nothing else, Flexner will want to disprove Vernon Parrington's contention that Hamilton was "the directing mind" of Washington's two administrations. While Flexner is around, nobody is going to take anything away from George Washington.

The heart sinks on being told that "The Young Hamilton" is a "psychological biography." Surely we do not need any more bad dreams and toilet training; smite the rock of childhood, and Oedipal irresolutions gush forth. But Flexner is in no mood for survivor-guilt or symbolic parricides. He never has been. Just the facts, please. As usual, he is meticulous and feisty. He is always burrowing in, wary and shrewd, with an eye for the telling document. He brooks no nonsense. And he covers now ground.

Or old new ground: the West Indies, especially St. Croix, where Hamilton grew up miserable. We have been told by others that the childhood was not so miserable, even if Hamilton's father, who was not married to his mother, deserted the family. Flexner demonstrates otherwise. Home life was squalid. Hamilton and his older brother slept on the floor. They were, in a small town, officially branded "obscene children." The mother seems to have dispensed with the father when she felt she could live off the leavings of rich relatives. She died when Hamilton was 11; he was in bed with her at the time, himself feverish, and left destitute except for his considerable wits. Hamilton's father was the di-

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



B.C.



B.LONDIE



B.EETLE



B.ANDY



B.WIZARD



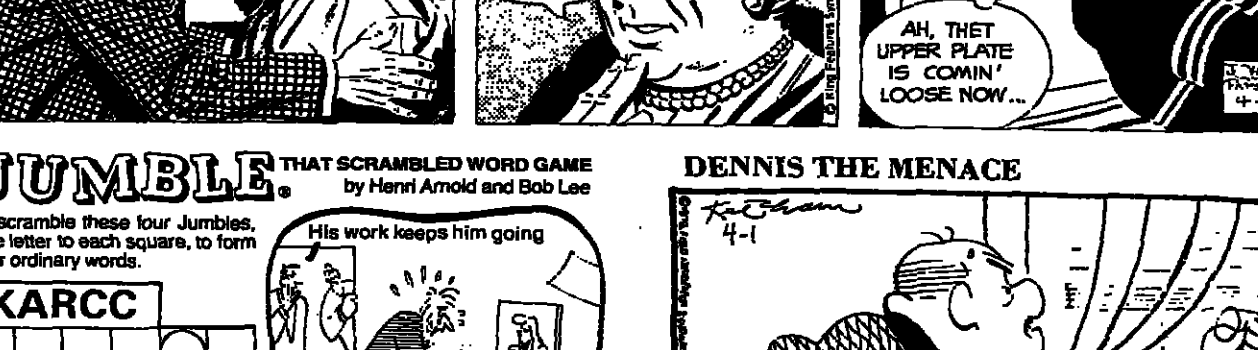
B.REX



B.M.D.

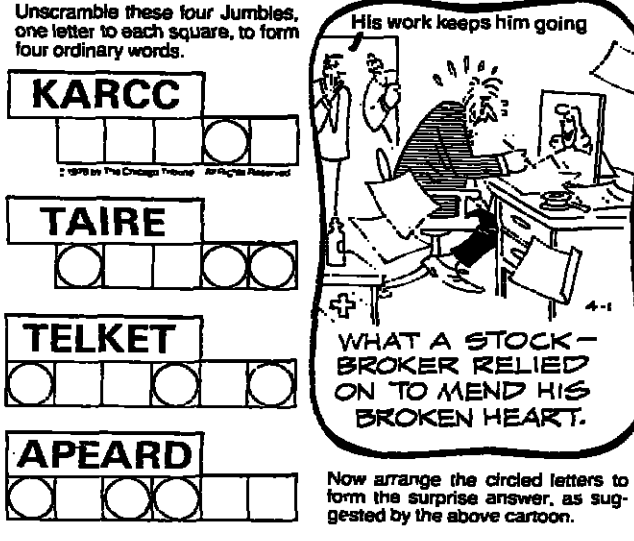


B.KIRBY



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: "KARCC TAIRE TELKET APEARD" (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Answer: Jumbles: PAPER GLORY LEEWAY BRUTAL. What it was for dad when Junior started taking trumpet lessons—A GREAT BLOW

DENNIS THE MENACE



كلذا من الفصل



## Red Wings Return to Grace in NHL

## Motley Crew Hustles in Detroit

DETROIT March 31 (UPI)—A year ago, the Detroit Red Wings could be laughed off the ice—on those rare occasions when anybody showed up to cheer.

Laughing at the Detroit Red Wings this season can get you a punch in the face—and probably a loss in the National Hockey League standings.

"I can honestly say I didn't think we'd do this good," said rookie defenseman Reed Larson, who is one of several reasons that Detroit will come close to doubling the minuscule total of 41 points it had last year when the Red Wings were easily the worst club in the 18-team NHL.

Heading into the last two weeks of the regular season, Detroit was fighting Los Angeles for second place behind Montreal—which some say is already in a different league—in the Norris Division.

The Red Wings have not finished that high since expansion began in 1967-68. Their best finish since winding up first in 1964-

65 was a third place in 1969-70, the last year Detroit made the playoffs.

The club's publicity staff has done its homework and found that in the last 20 years only one team—the Buffalo Sabres in 1974-75—has made a greater one-season point improvement than Detroit.

That year the Sabres, who had finished fifth the year before, jumped to first in the Adams Division and made it to the finals of the Stanley Cup playoffs. They bettered themselves by 37 points, a figure the Red Wings could surpass.

The twin architects of this unheralded accomplishment, which has paid off with the return of capacity crowds, are general manager Ted Lindsay and Coach Bobby Kromm.

They get along because of mutual respect for one another's abilities, they think alike and they communicate well. Lindsay says he doesn't tell Kromm how to coach and Kromm doesn't intrude on

the former Red Wing great's territory.

Owner Bruce Norris fired Alex Delvecchio and named Lindsay to succeed him in March of last year. The fiery former left wing—one-time holder of the league record for penalty minutes in a career—promised two things: he would work and so would his players.

"If I give them a hockey team that hustles for three periods, the fans will be hanging from the rafters," Lindsay correctly predicted.

Hiring Kromm wasn't his idea, though. Lindsay didn't even know Kromm was to be his coach. That was Delvecchio's work, which along with a couple of other moves qualifies Delvecchio for heavy consideration as ex-general manager of the year.

Lindsay quickly found out from his lawyers—one of whom, John Ziegler, is now head of the league—that Delvecchio had signed Kromm to a three-year contract to coach the down-trodden Red Wings. It was to take effect when the contract he was operating under as coach of the Winnipeg Jets of the WHA ran out.

## More Dividends

Other Delvecchio moves that are paying dividends for Lindsay and Kromm are the signing of Larson from the University of Minnesota in 1976 after the Western Collegiate Hockey Association suspended him for an altercation with another player, obtaining defenseman Greg Joly from Washington for Bryan Watson and trading Bill Hogaboam to Minnesota for Dennis Hextall.

Several scouts were the first to go after Lindsay took one look at the results of their work skating in Detroit uniforms.

He announced that anyone who wanted a shot would get it in training camp. Then he started signing rejects and any hockey player who could write his name.

Goalie Ron Low was signed as a free agent from Washington and Walt McEneaney, the club's leading scorer with 59 points, was dispatched to the Capitals as compensation. Lindsay didn't like McEneaney's style.

He signed rejects Rick Bowness and Larry Wright just before training camp. Former Red Wing Tommie Bergman signed late in the season after the defenseman bought up his contract from Winnipeg, which had left defenseman Perry Miller to go to Detroit before the season.

Left wing Paul Woods was plucked from the Montreal system in the intra-league draft while the amateur draft produced center Dale McCourt.

Then came the trades. Lindsay sent high-scoring but lazy Michel Bergeron to New York for Andre St. Laurent, who wasn't playing much for the Islanders but has scored 30 goals for Detroit.

Two defensemen who Lindsay signed but hadn't played a game for Detroit, Steve Durbano and Dave Hanson, were dispatched to Birmingham of the WHA for Vezina Nedomansky and Tim Sheehy. Nedomansky is adjusting to the NHL, but Sheehy never scored a point and was let go.

## Other Mistakes

Dennis Hull was another Lindsay acquisition who didn't set the world on fire. The aging left wing, who had retired at Chicago's insistence, was obtained for a draft choice but went 44 games without a goal with Detroit.

A lot of Detroit's players have been winners before, either in the minors, college or on other teams, and Kromm believes this plus ability plus hard work plus enthusiasm have all combined to turn the Red Wings around.

## NHL Standings

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	10	10	12	32	17
Los Angeles	10	10	12	29	20
San Jose	10	10	12	24	24
Pittsburgh	10	10	12	22	22
Washington	10	10	12	14	17

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	10	10	12	29	20
Philadelphia	10	10	12	24	24
San Jose	10	10	12	24	24
Buffalo	10	10	12	24	24
New York	10	10	12	24	24

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	10	10	12	29	20
Philadelphia	10	10	12	24	24
San Jose	10	10	12	24	24
Buffalo	10	10	12	24	24
New York	10	10	12	24	24

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	10	10	12	29	20
Philadelphia	10	10	12	24	24
San Jose	10	10	12	24	24
Buffalo	10	10	12	24	24
New York	10	10	12	24	24

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	10	10	12	29	20
Philadelphia	10	10	12	24	24
San Jose	10	10	12	24	24
Buffalo	10	10	12	24	24
New York	10	10	12	24	24

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	10	10	12	29	20
Philadelphia	10	10	12	24	24
San Jose	10	10	12	24	24
Buffalo	10	10	12	24	24
New York	10	10	12	24	24

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	10	10	12	29	20
Philadelphia	10	10	12	24	24
San Jose	10	10	12	24	24
Buffalo	10	10	12	24	24
New York	10	10	12	24	24

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	10	10	12	29	20
Philadelphia	10	10	12	24	24
San Jose	10	10	12	24	24
Buffalo	10	10	12	24	24
New York	10	10	12	24	24

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	10	10	12	29	20
Philadelphia	10	10	12	24	24
San Jose	10	10	12	24	24
Buffalo	10	10	12	24	24
New York	10	10	12	24	24

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
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Philadelphia	10	10	12	24	24
San Jose	10	10	12	24	24
Buffalo	10	10	12	24	24
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W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
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San Jose	10	10	12	24	24
Buffalo	10	10	12	24	24
New York	10	10	12	24	24

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	10	10	12	29	20
Philadelphia	10	10	12	24	24
San Jose	10	10	12	24	24
Buffalo	10	10	12	24	24
New York	10	10	12	24	24

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	10	10	12	29	20
Philadelphia	10	10	12	24	24
San Jose	10	10	12	24	24
Buffalo	10	10	12	24	24
New York	10	10	12	24	24



Red Rum canter in surf as part of effort to soothe injured leg.

## 4th Grand National Victory Attempt

## Red Rum Withdrawn From 'Last' Race

From Wire Dispatches

LIVERPOOL, March 31—Red Rum, three-time winner of the Grand National, has been withdrawn from tomorrow's race because of injury and his trainer says that the 13-year-old's racing career is finished.

Red Rum's trainer, Don McCain, has said earlier today: "There is now only an even-money chance whether he runs in the race."

The horse, which has never been out of the first two in its five appearances in the Grand National, bruised a heel while training last Friday. Its handlers

had been struggling all week to clear up the injury in time for the race. The Grand National, run at Aintree near Liverpool, is Britain's leading steeplechase and the nation has been following Red Rum's progress with something approaching devotion.

More than 1.1 million pounds (about \$1.9 million) of bettors' money, including 1,000 pounds from McCain himself, has been placed on the horse, which was the 6-1 favorite before the injury was made known. Bettors apparently lost this money.

Red Rum worked over six furlongs today but McCain was not completely satisfied and made the

decision against allowing the horse should run.

Spectators at Aintree will still see the animal that is possibly the greatest horse in the history of the race—an accolade Red Rum might have confirmed if it had won the race for a record fourth time tomorrow.

Organizers of the race announced that if Red Rum will still lead the pre-race parade of the event—which was to have been the horse's farewell appearance before retirement.

Since the Grand National was first run in 1873—over four miles and 30 fences—it has only once been won by a 13-year-old horse.

But Red Rum has defied the Taffy Salaman, trainer of Churchtown Boy, second in the race last year, is full of confidence and predicts that his horse will be win.

Fred Rimell, the trainer who has won a record four Grand Nationals, has four horses in the race—Brown Admiral, The Pillager, Double Negative and Mickleigh Seabright—and all worked "out well today, as did Irish challengers Drumroan and So and outsiders Gleaming Rain and Henry Hall.

Master H, now the second favorite, has won its last two outings and on form should go close.

## Spring Training

## Jones Pitches a 7-Hitter In Struggle for Comeback

NEW YORK, MARCH 31 (UPI)—It's the same bittersweet baseball story every spring. Some find they are on the way back and others that they are on the way out.

Randy Jones of the San Diego Padres, a 20-game winner in 1976 but injured most of last season, took a giant step along the comeback trail yesterday when he pitched a seven-hitter in the Padres' 7-2 victory over the California Angels.

Some other one-time headlines faced the possibility that a crisis in their baseball careers has come—Clay Carroll of the Chicago White Sox, Steve Brye and Von Joshua of the Milwaukee Brewers, Bill Plummer and Al Downing of the Cincinnati Reds, Buzz Capra, Tom Paciorek and Vic Corbell of the Atlanta Braves and Willie Crawford of the Los Angeles Dodgers have been given releases, placed on waivers or farmed out.

Jones, who underwent arm surgery after winning the Cy Young Award in 1976, had his long-breaking curve working beautifully yesterday, striking out three and recording 20 putouts on grounders while walking one batter.

George Hendrick and Gene Tenace delivered key hits to the Padres' attack while Merv Rettenmund homered for the Angels.

In exhibition season games, Rod Carew drove in three runs with a double and a single as the Minnesota Twins defeated the Montreal Expos, 4-0, behind the pitching of Jeff Zahn and Greg Thayer. Mike Lum singled in the winning run in the 11th inning as the Cincinnati Reds beat the St. Louis Cardinals, 5-4. George Foster hit his seventh homer of the spring for the Reds.

Homers by Don Money, Dick Davis and Leon Sakata led the Brewers to a 12-4 victory over the Seattle Mariners. Jim Mason's single scored Bump Wills from second base and enabled the Texas Rangers to defeat the Kansas City Royals, 6-5 in 10 innings.

Al Woods' homer in the eighth inning gave the Toronto Blue Jays a 3-2 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies. Two-run homers by Dwight Evans, Bernie Carbo and Jack Brohamer led the Boston

Red Sox to an 8-0 triumph over the New York Mets.

Phil Niekro limited Baltimore to five hits over seven innings in Atlanta's 3-2 victory over the Orioles, and Ralph Garr tripled home two runs to trigger a three-run seventh-inning rally that gave the White Sox a 3-2 victory over the Yankees.

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## Ali's Sucker Appeal Is All That Is Left

By Red Smith

MIAMI, March 31, (NYT)—Muhammad Ali looked all washed up on the tube. To be sure, he didn't appear on the tube and he wasn't lurking behind the slot machines when Larry Holmes, did a job on Earnie Shavers in Las Vegas the other day. Just the same, the performance served to indict Ali as a fighter, in absentia.

Holmes went around Shavers, as they used to say, like a cooper around a barrel. Watching him pitch something close to a shut-out, it was impossible to ignore the contrast between this romp and the ordeal Ali suffered at the slow hands of Shavers just a few months earlier. Holmes showed Shavers up for what he has always been—a big, lubberly plodder with no lateral movement and a roundhouse swing that is his single weapon in 15 rounds. Shaver may have landed three or four clean shots to the head, at most. Yet only last September these same crude punches caught Ali again and again and Shavers actually took a lead on points against the most skillful boxer that ever lived. (That's Ali's own estimate and it does not necessarily reflect the views of this writer.) Ali was on the verge of obsolescence when his next start in Madison Square Garden when he dredged up strength for a 30-second closing rally that won the judges over.

Now, as Shaver floundered in futile pursuit of Holmes, comparisons were inevitable: This beached whale almost knocked Ali out and did outpoint him in the judgment of some witnesses. That should put to rest any notion that it was a fluke or an upset when Ali lost to Leon Spinks in his next start. It should give the client a line on what to expect from Ali in the future.

Justification According to Bob Arum, the boy promoter, a country in Africa wants an Ali-Spinks rematch. Africa may not be far enough away.

Arum says that there has been heavy pressure for a return bout from all over the world. He offers this as justification for his weaseling out of a commitment to match Spinks with Ken Norton. Actually, the loudest voice demanding an Ali-Spinks return belongs to Bob Arum, who hopes to cut in on what's left of Ali's sucker appeal before it dwindles to nothing.

In the meantime, other questions gain currency: How good is Holmes? Would he be a threat to Spinks? To Norton? To Ali?

Larry has worked as a sparring partner for Ali and also for Shavers. He is 29 years old and undefeated after 27 professional

skating record

MOSCOW, March 31 (Reuters)—Vladimir Lobanov of the Soviet Union has set a world record of one minute 14.61 seconds in the men's 1,000-meter speed skating race, Tass reported.

Today, there are not only two heavyweight champions but at least six promoters—Arum, King, Madison Square Garden, CBS, NBC and ABC. Whatever happened to Hank Schwartz and Jerry Perenchio?

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## Star at 30, Legend at 40, Gordie Howe Turns 50

By Parton Keesee

NEW YORK, March 31 (NYT)—Gordie Howe is 50 years young today. So what? Well, do you know any other 50-year-old who is competing in the World Hockey Association, leading his team (the New England Whalers) in scoring, among the top five all-time WHA point leaders, playing alongside two sons still in the all-time National Hockey League champion in goals, assists, points and games played, has had the WHA's Most Valuable Player trophy named after him, is in the Hall of Fame and is about to become a grandfather?

Gordie Howe is still amazing people. A living legend at 30 and again at 40, Howe has become hockey's \$6-million man at 50. "I'm nothing special," he submits. "I'll just retire at 65 like everybody else."

Last night, the displaced Whalers capped a three-day celebration of Howe's birthday by holding a "roast," attended by teammates, celebrities, lifelong friends and 700 fans who paid \$70 for a pair of tickets. The night before in Springfield Civic Arena, where the Whalers



